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Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale.

112 Taplin Improved; or a Compendium of Farriery, wherein is fully explained the nature and structure of that useful creature—a Horse; with the diseases and accidents he is liable to; and the methods of cure. Exemplified by ten elegant cuts, each the full figure of a horse. Describing all the various parts of that noble animal. Likewise, rules for breeding and training of colts; practical receipts for the cure of common distempers incident to oxen, cows, calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, etc. To which is prefixed ten minutes advice to the purchasers of horses. By an experienced Farrier. London. 1796.

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Lane's Edition.

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FRONTISPIECE.

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TEN MINUTES ADVICE TO THE PURCHASERS OF HORSES.

By an EXPERIENCED FARRIER.

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PREFACE.

THE following Treatise was compiled with intent to guard the unwary from deceptions in the purchase, as well as to refresh the memory of gentlemen, better acquainted with the requisite qualifications of that noble animal the Horse.

The remarks are drawn from long, and, in some instances, dear-bought experience, in the snares which jockies and grooms in general lay before those who are under the necessity of dealing with them.

The Author, therefore, presumes to hope, that the attempt is praise-worthy; and if in an instance he is found mistaken, the favour of any further hint for the improvement of a future edition, addressed to the publisher, will be most thankfully received, and properly attended to.

Having premised thus much, it may not be thought improper, by way of introduction, to observe,

That a large shin Bone, that is long from the knee to the pastern, in a foal, shews a tall horse.

Double the space in a foal, new foaled, betwixt his knee and withers, will, in general, be the height of him when a complete horse.

Foals that are of stirring spirits, wanton of disposition, active in leaping, running, and chasing, ever leading the way, and striving for mastery, always prove horses of excellent mettle; and those of the contrary disposition most commonly jades.

Before I enter on my particular observations, it may not be unnecessary to give one general rule, which experience has proved to be a good one, that is, NO FOOT, NO HORSE.

A horse's ability, and continuance in goodness, is known by his hoofs.

If they are strong, smooth, hard, deep, tough, upright, and hollow, that horse cannot be a very bad one; for they are the foundation of his building, and give a fortitude to all the rest; and if otherwise, he cannot be remarkably good or lasting.

Without further preface, I shall therefore proceed to the following particular remarks and observations.

TAPLIN IMPROVED;

OR

Advice to the Purchaſers of Horſes.

NOTHING is more true than the common obſervation, that in the art of horſemanſhip, the moſt difficult part is that of giving proper directions for the purchaſe of a horſe free of fault and blemiſh. The deceptions in this branch of traffic being looked on in a leſs fradulent light than they ſeem to deſerve, and of conſequence are more frequently practiſed. It ſhall therefore be my buſineſs in the following brief remarks, to ſhew, in the beſt manner I am able, the imperfections which, from either nature or miſchance, every horſe is liable to.

In the Stable.] See the horſe you are about to purchaſe in the ſtable, without any perſon being in the ſtall with him; and if he has any complaint in his legs he will ſoon ſhow it, by altering the ſituation of them, taking up one and ſetting down the other, and this denotes his being foundered or overworked.

On ordering him out, let no one be the laſt in the ſtable but yourſelf; you ſhould alſo, if poſſible, be the firſt in, leſt the owner, or ſome of his quick emiſſaries, take an opportunity to fig

him; a practice common among dealers, in order to make the tail ſhew as if carried very high, when, in reality, the day after, he will in appearance be five pounds worſe.

The Eyes.] This is the proper time to examine his eyes, which may be done in a dark ſtable with a candle, or rather in the day-time when he is led from the ſtall; cauſe the man who leads him to ſtop at the ſtable door juſt as his head peeps out, and all his body is ſtill within. If the white of the eye appears reddiſh at the bottom, or of a colour like a whithered leaf, I would not adviſe you to purchaſe him. A moon-eyed horſe is known by his weeping and keeping his eyes almoſt ſhut at the beginning of the diſtemper: as the moon changes, he gradually recovers his ſight, and in a fortnight or three weeks ſees as well as before he had the diſorder. Dealers, when they have ſuch a horſe to ſell, at the time of his weeping, always tell you that he has got a bit of ſtraw or hay in his eye, or that he has received ſome blow; they alſo take care to wipe away the humour, to prevent its being ſeen: but a man ſhould truſt only himſelf in buying of horſes, and above all be very exact in examining the eyes: in this he muſt have regard to time and place where he makes the examination. Bad eyes may appear good in winter, when ſnow is upon the ground; and often good ones appear bad, according to the poſition of the horſe. Never examine a horſe's eyes by the ſide of a white wall, where the dealers always chooſe to ſhew one that is moon-eyed.

The

The moon-eyed horſe has always one eye bigger than the other, and above his lids you may generally diſcover wrinkles or circles.

If you obſerve a fleſhy excreſcence that proceeds from the corner of the eye, and covers a part of the pupil, and is in ſhape almoſt like the beard of an oyſter, though ſeemingly a matter of no great conſequence, yet it is what I call a Witlow in the eye, and if ſuffered to grow, it draws away a part of the nouriſhment of the eye, and ſometimes occaſions a total privation of ſight. On the contrary, if the eyes are round, big, black, and ſhining: if the black of the eye fill the pit, or outward circumference, ſo that in the moving very little of the white appeareth, they are ſigns of goodneſs and metal. The eye which in general is eſteemed the beſt, is that which is neither ſmall nor large; but be ſure to obſerve that the chryſtaline be thoroughly tranſparent, for without that, no kind of eye can be ſaid to be good.

Countenance.] After having carefully ſatisfied yourſelf as to his eyes, let him be brought out, and have him ſtand naked before you; then take a ſtrict view of his countenance, particularly with regard to the cheerfulneſs of it, this being an excellent glaſs to obſerve his goodneſs and beſt perfections. Be careful you are not deceived by the marks in his face, as frequently a good-looking ſtar is made of cat's ſkin. If his ears be ſmall, ſharp, ſhort, pricked, and moving; or if they are long, but yet well ſet on, and well carried, it is a mark of goodneſs; if they are thick,

laved, or lolling, wide ſet, and unmoving, they are ſigns of dullneſs, and of an evil nature.

A lean forehead, ſwelling outward, the mark or feather in his face ſet high, with a white ſtar or ratch of an indifferent ſize, and even placed, or a white ſnip on the noſe, or lip, they are all marks of beauty and goodneſs: on the contrary, a fat, cloudy, or frowning countenance, the mark in his face ſtanding low, as under his eyes, if his ſtar or ratch ſtand awry, and inſtead of a ſnip his noſe be raw and unhairy, or his face generally bald, they are ſigns of deformity.

Strangles.] Handle his cheeks, or chaps, and if you find the bones lean and thin, the ſpace wide between them, the thraple or wind-pipe big as you can gripe, and the void place without knots or kernels, and the jaws ſo great that the neck ſeemeth to couch within them, they are all ſigns of great wind, courage, ſoundneſs of head and body: on the contrary, if the chaps are fat and thick, the ſpace between them cloſed up with groſs ſubſtance, and the thrapple little, they are ſigns of ſhort wind and much inward foulneſs. Should the void place be full of knots and kernels, beware of the ſtrangles or glanders, the former of which may be eaſily diſcovered by a ſwelling between the two nether jawbones, which diſcharges a white matter. This diſorder uſually appears about three, four, or five years old; there is no young horſe but what is ſubject to it, either perfectly or imperfectly; there is alſo a diſorder which is called the Baſtard ſtrangles, which appears ſometimes like, and ſometimes different from

from the true ſtrangles. The baſtard ſtrangles are what proves the horſe has not thrown off his true ſtrangles but that ſome foul humours are ſtill left behind; this diſorder may come at four, five, ſix, or even ſeven years of age. A continual langour at work, and ſeemingly perpetually weary, without any viſible ailment, is a certain ſign that he is not clear of this diſorder, which ſometimes will affect the foot, the leg, the ham, the haunch, the ſhoulder, the breaſt, or the eye, and without care in this latter caſe, may corrupt the pupil of the eye, as the ſmall pox does in men.

Morfoundering.] There is alſo another diſorder, much like the ſtrangles, which is called Morfoundering, and appears by a running at the noſe, but the ſwelling under the jaws is leſs.

Glanders.] The glanders are diſcovered by a running at the noſe, either on the one ſide or the other: feel if he has any flat glands faſtened to the nether jaw, which give him pain when you preſs them; and remember that a running at one noſtril is worſe than at both.

Vives.] When the jaws are ſtrait, that the neck ſwelleth above them, it is a ſign of ſhort wind; but if the ſwelling be long, and cloſe by his chaps, like a weſtone, then be ſure he has the vives, which is a diſtemper moſt frequent in high mountainous countries, eſpecially to horſes that are not uſed to the crudities produced in the ſtomach by the ſpring and fountain waters that riſe in hilly grounds: ſtanding waters, or thoſe of very little current, are the leaſt dangerous, and ſeldom cauſe the vives; but very deep wells are bad.

Noſtrils.] If his noſtrils be open, dry, wide, and large, ſo as upon any ſtraining the inward redneſs is diſcovered; if his muzzle be ſmall, his mouth deep, and his lips equally meeting, they are ſigns of health and wind: but ſhould his noſtrils be ſtraight, his wind is then little. Should you find the muzzle to be groſs, his ſpirit will be dull.

If his mouth be ſhallow, he will never carry the bit well: and if his upper will not reach his under lip, old age and infirmity mark him for carrion.

Age.] Reſpecting the age of a horſe that is fit for work, he ſhould have forty teeth: twenty-four grinders, which teach us nothing; and ſixteen others, which have their names, and diſcover his age. As mares uſually have no tuſks, their teeth are only thirty-ſix. A colt is foaled without teeth; in a few days he puts out four, which are called pincers, or nippers; ſoon after appear the four ſeparators, next to the pincers: it is ſometimes three or four months before the next, called Corner teeth, puſh forth. Theſe twelve colt's teeth, in the front of the mouth, continue, without alteration, till the colt is two years, or two years and a half old, which makes it difficult, without great care to avoid being impoſed on during that interval, if the ſeller finds it is his intereſt to make the colt paſs for either younger or older than he really is; the only rule you have then to judge by is his coat, and the hairs of his mane and tail. A coalt of one year has a ſupple, rough coat, reſembling that of a water ſpaniel, and the hair of his mane and tail feel like flax, and hangs like a rope untwiſted; whereas

whereas a coalt of two years has a flat coat, and ſtraight hairs, like a grown horſe.

At about two years and a half old, ſometimes ſooner, ſometimes later, according as he has been fed, a horſe begins to change his teeth. The pincers, which come the firſt, are alſo the firſt that fail; ſo that at three years he has four horſe's and eight colt's teeth, which are eaſily known apart; the former being larger, flatter, and yellower than the other, and ſtreaked from the end quite into the gums.

The four horſe pincers have, in the middle of their extremities, a black hole, very deep; whereas thoſe of the colt are round and white. When the horſe is coming four years old, he loſes his four ſeparators, or middle teeth, and puts forth four others, which follow the ſame rule as the pincers. He has now eight horſe's teeth and four colt's. At five years old he ſheds the four corner, which are his laſt colt's teeth, and is called a Horſe.

During this year alſo, his four tuſks, which are chiefly peculiar to horſes come behind the others; the lower ones often four months before the upper; but whatever may be vulgarly thought, a horſe that has the two lower tuſks, if he has not the upper, may be judged to be under five years old, unleſs the other teeth ſhew the contrary: for ſome horſes that live to be very old never have any upper tuſks at all. The two lower tuſks are one of the moſt certain rules that a horſe is coming five years old, notwithſtanding his colt's teeth may not be all gone.

Jockies and breeders, in order to make their colts ſeem five years old when they are but four, pull out their laſt colt's teeth; but if all the colt's teeth are gone, and no tuſks appear, you may be certain this trick has been played: another artifice they uſe is, to beat the bars every day with a wooden mallet, in the place where the tuſks are to appear, in order to make them ſeem hard, as if the tuſks were juſt ready to cut.

When a horſe is coming ſix years old, the two lower pincers fill up, and inſtead of the holes above mentioned, ſhew only a black ſpot. Betwixt ſix and ſeven the two middle teeth fill up in the ſame manner; and between ſeven and eight the corner teeth do the like; after which it is ſaid to be impoſſible to know certainly the age of a horſe, he having no longer any mark in the mouth.

You can indeed only have recourſe to the tuſks, and the ſituation of the teeth, of which I ſhall now ſpeak.

For the tuſks you muſt with your finger feel the inſide of them from the point quite to the gum. If the trunk be pointed flat, and has two little channels within ſide, you may be certain the horſe is not old, and at the utmoſt only coming ten. Between eleven and twelve the two channels are reduced to one, which after twelve is quite gone, and the tuſks are as round within as they are without; you have no guide then but the ſituation of the teeth. The longeſt teeth are not always a ſign of the greateſt age, but their hanging over and puſhing forward; as their meeting perpendicularly, is a certain token of youth.

Many

Many perſons, whilſt they ſee certain little holes in the middle of the teeth, imagine that ſuch horſes are but in their ſeventh year, without regard to the ſituation the teeth take as they grow old.

When horſes are young, their teeth meet perpendicularly, but grow longer, and puſh forward with age; beſides the mouth of a young horſe is very fleſhy within the palate, and his lips are firm and hard: on the contrary, the inſide of an old horſe's mouth is lean both above and below, and ſeems to have only the ſkin upon the bones. The lips are ſoft and eaſy to turn up with the hand.

All horſes are marked in the ſame manner, but ſome naturally, and others artificially. The natural mark is called Begne; and ſome ignorant perſons imagine ſuch horſes are marked all their lives, becauſe for many years they find a little hole, or a kind of void in the middle of the ſeparators and corner teeth, but when the tuſks are grown round, as well within as without, and the teeth point forward, there is room to conjecture, in proportion as they advance from year to year, what the horſe's age may be, without regarding the cavity above mentioned.

The artificial manner is made uſe of by dealers and jockies, who mark their horſes after the age of being known, to make them appear only ſix or ſeven years old. They do it in this manner: They throw down the horſe to have him more at command, and with a ſteel graver, like what is uſed for ivory, hollow the middle teeth a little, and the corner one ſomewhat more; then fill the holes with a little roſin, pitch, ſulpher, or ſome

grains

grains of wheat, which they burn in with a bit of hot wire, made in proportion to the hole. This operation they repeat from time to time, till they give the whole a lasting black, in imitation of nature; but in spite of all they can do, the hot iron makes a little yellowish circle round these holes, like what it would leave upon ivory: they have therefore another trick to prevent detection, which is to make the horse foam from time to time, after having rubbed his mouth, lips, and gums with salt, and the crumbs of bread dried and powdered with salt. This foam hides the circle made by the iron.

Another thing they cannot do, is to counterfeit young tusks, it being out of their power to make those two crannies above mentioned, which are given by nature: with files they may make them sharper or flatter, but when they take away the shining natural enamel, so that one may always know, by these tusks, horses that are past seven, till they come to twelve or thirteen. As the defects of the mouth may destroy a horse without any distemper, I shall here just describe the barbs, the lampas, giggs upon the lips, and gagg-teeth.

Barbs.] For the barbs, look under his tongue, and see if he has not two fleshy excrescences on the under palate, like little bladders. It seems to be a mere trifle, but these however will hinder a horse from drinking as usual; and if he does not drink freely, he eats the less, and languishes from day to day, perhaps without any one's taking notice of it.

Lampas.] The lampas is known by opening the horse's mouth, and looking at his upper palate, to see if the flesh comes down below the inner teeth;

teeth: this gives him pain in eating his oats, and even his hay, when it is too harſh; though he can very well manage bran, graſs, or kind hay.

Giggs upon the lips.] When you have looked in the horſe's mouth, without finding either of the two diſorders above, turn up his lips, both upper and under, and perhaps you may find ſeveral ſmall elevations, like little white bliſters, which make the inſide of the lips uneven. This defect may be felt with the finger, and is what hinders horſes from eating as uſual; and that is what is called Giggs upon the lips.

Gagg-teeth.] Gagg-teeth is a defect that rarely happens to young horſes, and is to be diſcovered by putting the colt's foot into the mouth, and looking at the large grinders, which in this caſe appear unequal, and in eating catch hold of the inſide of the cheeks, cauſing great pain, and making them refuſe their food.

His breaſt.] From his head look down to his breaſt, and ſee that it be broad, out-ſwelling, and adorned with many features, for this ſhews ſtrength: the little, or ſmall breaſt, ſhews weakneſs, as the narrow one is apt to ſtumble.

The Anticor or Anticow.] Put your hand betwixt his four legs, and feel if he has a ſwelling there from the ſheath quite up between the fore-legs; ſuch a ſwelling is called the Anticor, or Anticow, and is mortal to horſes if they are not ſoon relieved. It proceeds from different cauſes, *viz.* the remains of an old diſtemper which was never perfectly cured, or after which the horſe was too ſoon put to labour, from too much heat,

contracted in the ſtable, by being kept up a long time without airing, or from having loſt too large a quantity of blood in what part ſoever the vein was opened. When you touch a ſwelling of this kind, the impreſſions of the fingers remain for ſometime, as if you had made them in a bit of puff paſt, filling up again by degrees, as the paſte would riſe. This ſwelling contains bloody water, that inſinuates between the fleſh and the ſkin, and proves that all the blood in the veins is corrupted.

His Thighs and Legs.] From thence look down his elbow to his knee, and ſee that the four thighs be ruſh grown, well horned within, ſinewed, fleſhy, and out-ſwelling, thoſe being ſigns of ſtrength, as the contrary are of weakneſs. If his knees bear a proportion to each other, be lean, ſinewy, and cloſe knit, they are good; but if one is bigger or rounder than the other, the horſe has received miſchief; if they are groſs, he is gouty; and if he has ſcars, or the hair be broken, beware of a ſtumbling jade, and perpetual faller.

Splents.] From his knees look down his legs to his paſterns, and if you find them clean, lean, flat, ſinewy, and the inward bought of his knee without ſeams, or hair broken, it ſhews a good ſhape and ſoundneſs; but if on the inſide of the leg you find hard knots, they are ſplents, of which there are three ſorts. The ſimple ſplent, which appears within the leg under the knee, remote from the great nerve and the joint of the knee, ought not to hinder a man from buying a good horſe, for it gives him no pain, is only diſagreeable

able to the ſight, and goes away in time of itſelf. All the three ſorts of ſplents are know by the ſame rule; for whenever you ſee a tumour upon the flat of the leg, whether within or without, if it be under the knee, and appears hard to the touch, it is a ſplent; and when it is ſituated as above deſcribed, it ſignifies nothing; but when it comes upon the joint of the knee, without any interval, it loſes the name of ſplent, and may be called a fuſee: it then, as one may eaſily conceive, makes the leg of a horſe ſtiff, and hinders him from bending his knee: conſequently it obliges him to ſtumble, and even fall, and after a violent exerciſe makes him lame. Reſt alone cures the lameneſs, but not the fuſee.

The third kind of ſplent, whether within or without, is when you feel it between the nerve and the bone, and ſometimes even at the end of the nerve; this is called a nervous ſplent, and is the worſt of all the kinds; beſides that, the horſe is never here ſo firm footed, but that he limps at every little degree of labour. The French reject every horſe that has a ſplent, very often without knowing how to diſtinguiſh them; and one that has only a ſimple ſplent is as bad in their eyes as one that has the other ſort; but a ſimple ſplent always goes away of itſelf by the time a horſe is eight or nine years old.

Offelets.] There are alſo three kinds of offelets, which are of the ſame nature as ſplents, and ſome perſons take them for the ſame thing; but there is this difference, however, between them, that ſplents come near the knees, and offelets near

near the fetlocks. Their ſeat is indifferently within or without the leg.

The firſt is the ſimple oſſelet, which does not grow near the joint or the fetlock on the nerve. This need not hinder any man from buying a horſe, becauſe it puts him to no inconvenience, and very often goes away of itſelf without a remedy. The ſecond is that which deſcends into the fetlock, and hinders the motion of that joint: this occaſions a horſe to ſtumble and fall, and with a very little work to become lame. The third has its ſeat between the bone and the nerve; and ſometimes upon the nerve, it ſo much incommodes a horſe, that he cannot ſtand firm, but limps on every little occaſion.

Windgall.] There are alſo three kinds of windgalls which appear to the eye much like oſſelets, but are not, however, juſt in the ſame places; nor do they feel like them, for oſſelets are hard, but windgalls give way to the touch. Some horſes are more liable to theſe than others, and that for ſeveral reaſons. Some proceed from old worn-out ſires, and others by being worked too young. A ſimple windgall is a little tumour, between the ſkin and the fleſh, round the fetlocks: when it appears at a good diſtance from the large nerve, it does not lame the horſe; and if he has but age on his ſide, that is, be under ten years old at moſt, he will be as uſeful as before, provided the work you put him to be not of the moſt laborious kind; however a horſe is much better without, than with, even this ſort of ſimple windgall, which conſiſts of thin ſkins, full of red liquid, and ſoft

to

to the touch: The nervous windgall anſwers the ſame deſcription, only, as the ſimple ones come upon the fetlock, or a little above it, upon the leg-bone, in the very place of offelets; nervous ones come behind the fetlock, upon the great nerve, which makes them of worſe conſequence, for they never fail to lame a horſe after much fatigue. Theſe windgalls may happen upon any of the legs, but ſome of them are more dangerous than others, in proportion as they preſs the nerve, and are capable of laming the horſe; and take notice, by the way, that windgalls are more troubleſome in ſummer than in winter, eſpecially in very hot weather, when the pores are all open. The third ſort is the bloated windgall, and is of the worſt ſort when they come over the hind part of the fetlock, between the bone and the large nerve, and make the horſe ſo lame at every little thing he does, that he can ſcarce ſet his foot on the ground: they appear on both ſides the leg, without as well as within; and when you touch them with your hand, or finger, they feel like a pig's or cow's bladder full of wind. If under his knees there are ſcabs on the inſide, it is the ſpeedy or ſwift cut, and in that caſe he will but ill endure galloping; if above the paſterns on the inſide, you find ſcabs, it ſhews interfering; but if the ſcabs be generally over his legs, it is either occaſioned by foul keeping, or a ſpice of the mange.

Paſtern.] Take care that the paſtern joint be clear and well knit together, and that the paſtern be ſtrong, ſhort and upright; for if the firſt be big,

big, or ſwelled, beware of ſinew ſtrain; if the other be long, weak or bended, the limbs will be hardly able to carry the body without tiring.

Hoofs.] The hoofs ſhould be black, ſmooth, and tough, rather long than round; deep, hollow, and full-founding; for white hoofs are tender, and carry a ſhoe ill, and a brittle hoof will carry no ſhoe at all: a flat hoof, that is pumiced, ſhews foundering; and a hoof that is empty, and hollow-founding, ſhews a decay of inward part, by reaſon of ſome wound or dry founder. If the hair lie ſmooth and cloſe about the crown of the hoof, and the fleſh flat and even, then all is perfect; but ſhould the hair be there rough, the ſkin ſcabbed, and the fleſh riſing, you may then be apprehenſive of a ring bone, a crown ſcab, or a quitter bone.

Circled Feet:] Circled feet are very eaſy to be known: they are when you ſee little excreſcences round the hoof, which incloſe the foot, and appear like ſo many ſmall circles. Dealers who have ſuch horſes, never fail to raſp round the hoofs, in order to make them ſmooth; and to conceal the raſping when they are to ſhew them for ſale, they black the hoofs all over; for without that one may eaſily perceive what has been done, and ſeeing the mark of the raſp is a proof that the horſe is ſubject to this accident. As to the cauſe it proceeds from the remains of an old diſtemper, or from having been foundered; and the diſeaſe being cured, without care being taken of the feet, whereupon the circulation of the blood not being regularly made, eſpecially round the crown between the hair and the horn, the part loſes its nouriſh-

nourishment, and contracts or enlarges itself in proportion as the horse is worked. If these circles were only on the surface, the jockies method of rasping them down would then be good for nothing; but they form themselves also within the feet, as well as without, and consequently press on the sensible part, and make a horse limp with ever so little labour. One may justly compare a horse in this situation, to a man that has corns on his feet, and yet is obliged to walk a long way in shoes that are too tight and stubborn. A horse therefore is worth a great deal less upon this account.

Bow-legged.] After having well examined the feet, stand about three paces from his shoulders, and look careful that he is not bow-legged, which proceeds from two different causes; first, from nature, when a horse has been got by a worn-out stallion; and secondly, from his having been worked too young; neither in the one case nor the other is the horse of any value, because he never can be sure-footed; it is also a disagreeable sight if the knees point forwards, and his legs turn in under him, so that the knees come much further out than the feet; it is what is called a bow-legged horse, and such a one ought to be rejected for any service whatsoever, as he never can stand firm on his legs; and how handsome soever he may otherwise be, he should on no account be used for a stallion, because all his progeny will have the same deformity.

Head.] Then stand by his side, and take particular notice that his head be well set on; for if thick

thick ſet, be aſſured it will cauſe him to toſs up his noſe for want of wind, which cauſes a horſe to carry his head diſagreeably high, and occaſions a thickiſh mouth.

Neck.] His neck ſhould be ſmall at the ſetting on of his head, and long, growing deeper to the ſhoulders, with a high, ſtrong, and thin mane, long, ſoft, and ſomewhat curling; thoſe being beautiful characters: on the contrary, a head ill ſet on is a great deformity.

Pole-evil.] To have a large bigneſs or ſwelling in the nape of the neck ſhews the pole-evil. To have a ſhort thick neck like a bull, to have it falling in the withers, to have a low, weak, thick, or falling creſt, ſhews want of ſtrength and mettle.

The Mane.] Much hair on the mane ſhews dullneſs, as too thin a mane ſhews fury; and to have none, or ſhed, ſhews the worm in it, the itch, or mangeneſs.

The Shoulders.] In ſhewing a horſe, a dealer or jockey, will generally place him with his fore feet on a higher ground than his hind ones, in order that the ſhoulder may appear further in his back, and make him higher in ſight than he really is; but be ſure to cauſe him to be led on level ground, and ſee that his ſhoulders lie well into his back; for an upright ſhouldered horſe carries his weight two forward, which is diſagreeable and unſafe to the rider. Have his fore legs ſtand even, and you will then have it in your power to judge of his ſhoulders. If you do not obſerve this, the dealer will contrive that his near leg ſtands before the other, as the ſhoulders in that

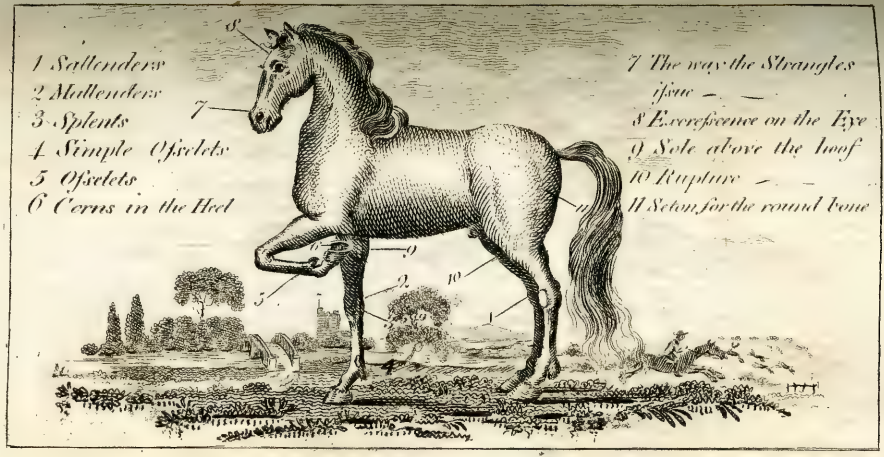
that poſition appear to lie further in the back. If his knees ſtand nearly cloſe, and his toes quite in a line, not turning in, nor yet turning out, be aſſured he will not cut: if he takes his legs up a moderate height, and neither clambers, nor yet goes too near the ground, he will moſt likely anſwer your purpoſe.

Back, Body, &c.] Obſerve that the chine of his back be broad, even and ſtraight, his ribs well compaſſed and bending outward, his fillets upright, ſtrong, ſhort, and above an handful between his laſt rib and his huckle bone; his belly ſhould be well let down, yet hidden within his ribs, and his ſtones cloſe thruſt up to his body, thoſe being marks of health and goodneſs. Be careful in obſerving that he has no ſwelling in his teſticles, a diſorder that uſually proceeds either from ſome ſtrain in working, or from the horſe's having continued too long in the ſtable, or from his putting one leg over any bar, and being checked by the halter, or, in a word, from any other accident that confines a horſe, makes him kick or fling, and bruiſe his cods, and there is no other way of knowing this diſtemper, but by ſome outward ſwelling upon the part.

The coming down of the teſticles proceeds from the ſame cauſes, with this difference only, that it is a long time in diſcovering itſelf; whereas the other may come in one night. If his chine be narrow, he will never carry a ſaddle well; and to have it bending or ſaddle-backed, ſhews weakneſs. If his ribs be flat, there is but ſmall liberty for wind. Should his fillets hang low, or weak,

weak, he will never climb a hill, or carry a burden well. A belly that is clung up, or gaunt, and ſtones hanging down looſe, are ſigns of ſickneſs, tenderneſs, foundering in the body, and unaptneſs for labour. His buttocks ſhould be round, plump, full, and in an even level with his body: the narrow, pin buttock, the hog or ſwine rump, and the falling and down let buttock, ſhews an injury in nature. The horſe that is deep in his girthing place, is generally of great ſtrength. His hinder thighs, or gaſtaines, ſhould be well let down, even to the middle joint, thick, brawny, full and ſwelling, this being a great ſign of ſtrength and goodneſs: lank and ſlender thighs ſhews diſability and weakneſs. From the thigh bone to the hock it ſhould be pretty long, but ſhort from the hock to the paſtern. Obſerve the middle joint behind, and if it be nothing but ſkin and bone, veins and ſinews, rather a little bending than too ſtraight, it is perfect as it ſhould be; on the contrary, ſhould it have chaps or ſores on the inward bought, or bending, it is a fallender.

Spavins.] Should the joint be generally ſwelled all over, he muſt have had a blow or bruiſe; if in any particular part, as in the pot, or hollow part, or on the inſide, the vein full and proud, and the ſwelling ſoft, it is a blood ſpavin. You cannot therefore take too much care in examining the houghs of delicate horſes, for let the ſwelling appear ever ſo ſmall upon the flat of the lower part of the hough, within ſide, though the horſe may not limp, you ought to be apprehen-


1 Sallenders
2 Mallenders
3 Splents
4 Simple Offelets
5 Offelets
6 Corns in the Heel
7 The way the Strangles iffue
8 Excreffcence on the Eye
9 Sole above the hoof
10 Rupture
11 Seton for the round bone

ſive that in time and with but little labour, the ſpavin will increaſe on him.

The fat ſpavin comes almoſt in the ſame place as the other, but is larger.

A third kind is the ox ſpavin, and this is thought the worſt of the three. If the ſwelling be hard, it is a bone ſpavin; you ſhould examine a horſe thoroughly therefore before you buy him; and, in particular, ſee if all the joints of his legs move with equal freedom. Moſt horſes that have the bone ſpavin are very apt to ſtart when you go to take up their legs, and will hardly let you touch them with your hand; examine them well therefore with your eye, and ſee if, between the fetlock and the crown, the leg deſcends even and ſmooth; for if you ſee any protuberance between the fleſh and the ſkin, that looks like a ſort of knot or kernel, you have found the defect.

A Curb.] If you obſerve the ſwelling to be exactly before the knuckle, it is a curb; which is an accident that may happen in different manners; ſuch as a ſtrain in working, ſlipping his foot in a hole, or in maſhy ground, &c. out of which he pulls it with pain, and by that means wrenches his hough, without diſlocating any thing, and yet, without ſpeedy care, he may be lamed.

A Rat's Tail.] There is alſo a defect which is more common in the hind than the fore legs, though the latter are not quite exempt from it, and it is called the Rat's tail, and it is thus known: when you ſee, from the hind part of the fetlock, up along the nerves, a kind of line channel that ſeparates the hair to both ſides, this is a rat's

tail; and in ſummer there appears a kind of ſmall dry ſcab along the channel; and in winter there iſſues out a humidity, like the water from the legs. A horſe may work notwithſtanding this diſorder, for it ſeldom lames him; it ſometimes occaſions a ſtiffneſs in the legs, and makes them trot like foxes, without bending their joints. The hind legs ſhould be lean, clean, flat, and ſinewy; for if fat, they will not bear labour; if ſwelled, the greaſe is molten into them; if ſcabbed above the paſterns, it is the ſcratches; and if he hath chops under his paſterns, he hath what is generally called the rains. If he has a good buttock, his tail cannot ſtand ill, but will be broad, high, flat, and couched a little inward.

A Walk and Trot in Hand.] Having with care examined the horſe, let him be run in hand a gentle trot; by this you will ſoon perceive if he is lame or not. Make the man lead him by the end of the bridle, as in this caſe you cannot be deceived by the man's being too near him. The far fore leg, and near hind leg, or the near fore leg, and far hind leg, ſhould move and go forward at one and the ſame time; and in this motion, the nearer the horſe takes his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the ſhorter is his ſpace.

Forging.] If he takes up his feet ſlovenly, it ſhews ſtumbling or lameneſs; to tread narrow, or croſs, ſhews interfering, or failing; to ſtep uneven, ſhews wearineſs: and if he treads long, you may be apprehenſive he forges; by which I mean, that when he walks, or trots, he ſtrikes the

the toes of his hind feet againſt the corners of his ſhoes before, which occaſions a clattering noiſe as you ride; and this proceeds generally from the weakneſs of his fore legs, he not having ſtrength in them to raiſe them up ſufficiently quick to make way for the hind ones. A horſe of this kind is not near ſo ſerviceable as the horſe exempt from it; and the dealers, to get rid of him, will make abundance of pretences: if he has been juſt ſhoed, they will ſay the farrier has put him on too long ſhoes; if his ſhoes are old, they will tell you he has juſt come off a long journey, and is much fatigued; you muſt not therefore be over credulous to any thing a jockey or dealer affirms; for what they ſay in this manner, is too often with intent to deceive: and it is very certain, that a horſe who forges can never be ſure-footed, any more than one who has tottering and bow-legs.

Walk and Trot mounted.] On his being mounted, ſee him walk. Obſerve his mouth, that he pulls fair, not too high, nor bearing down: then ſtand behind him, and ſee if he goes narrower before than behind, as every horſe that goes well on his legs goes in that manner. Take notice that he bruſhes not by going too cloſe; a certain ſign of his cutting, and tiring in travelling. Have nothing to do with that horſe who throws his legs confuſedly about, and croſſes them before: this you may obſerve by ſtanding exactly before or behind him, as he is going along. In his trot he ſhould point his fore legs well, without clambering, nor yet as if he were afraid; and that he throws

well in his hind legs, which will enable him to support his trot, and ſhoot his fore parts forward.

A Canter or Gallop.] In his canter, obſerve he does not fret, but goes cool in this pace; and in his gallop, he ſhould take his feet nimbly from the ground, and not raiſe them too high; but that he ſtretcheth out his fore legs, and follows nimbly with his hind ones; and that he cutteth not under his knee (which is called the ſwift or ſpeedy cut) that he croſſes not, nor claps one foot on another; and ever leadeth with his far fore foot, and not with the near one. If he gallops round, and raiſes his fore feet, he may be ſaid to gallop ſtrongly, but not ſwiftly; and if he labour, his feet confuſed, and ſeems to gallop painfully, it ſhews ſome hidden lameneſs; for in all his paces, you ſhould particularly obſerve that his limbs are free, without the leaſt ſtiffneſs.

Tottering Legs.] Now that he has been well exerciſed in thoſe different paces, it is your time to examine for an infirmity not eaſily diſcovered, and that is what I call Tottering Legs; you cannot perceive it till after a horſe has galloped for ſome time; and then, by letting him reſt a little, you will ſee his legs tremble under him, which is the diſorder I mean: how handſome ſoever the legs of ſuch a horſe may be, he never can ſtand well on them; you are therefore not to mind what the jockey ſays, when he talks of the beauty of the limbs; for if you oblige him to gallop the horſe, or fatigue him pretty much (which is commonly done in order to try the creature's bottom) you will in all likelihood diſcover

cover his defect, unless you suffer the groom to gallop him to the stable door, and put him up in a moment; which he will certainly endeavour to do, if he is conscious of it, while the master has another horse ready to shew you, in order to take off your attention from what he is afraid you should see.

Thus having, to the best of my judgment gone through every requisite observation relative to the purchase of a horse, studiously avoiding its being drawn into an unnecessary length, yet at the same time being as careful to avoid an affected brevity, the gentlemen, to whom many of my observations are familiar, will please to observe, that I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to write for the information of the person entirely unacquainted with the qualifications which form a complete horse; in the purchase of which, the person should particularly consider the end for which he buys; whether for running, hunting, travelling, draught or burden: and it is therefore almost unnecessary to remind him, that the biggest and strongest are fittest for strong occasions, burdens, draught, or double carriage; as the middle size is for hunting, pleasure, general employments, and the least for summer hackney. The last thing I shall take the freedom to observe to my reader is, that a very small portion of this treatise has been taken from a late publication, deficient in many respects, though at the same time, containing some trite observations; and that the bulk of it has been compiled from my own experience, assisted by various Authors on the subject, of which Monsieur Saunier is the

principal. All I have therefore to obſerve is, that it was compiled at the requeſt of the publiſhers, as a ſuitable companion to a book of the ſame ſize, entitled, 'The Gentleman's Pocket Farriery,' ſhewing how to uſe a horſe on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents that may befal them on the road: which having been univerſally approved, and met with a very extenſive ſale, they are hopeful, that a well drawn up aſſiſtant towards the purchaſe of a horſe, deſcribing the diſorders, &c. to which he is liable, might ſtand fair to be received with marks of the ſame public approbation.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS & RECEIPTS

FOR THE

Cure of moſt Common Diſtempers

INCIDENT TO

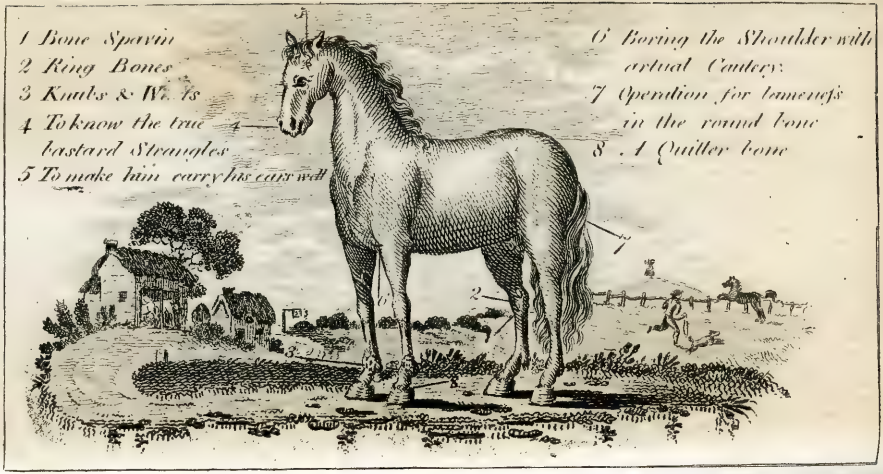
HORSES.

WHEN you chuſe to have a foal for beauty, let your horſe and mare be of a coal black, a bright bay, a good grey, or a dun, which are very agreeable colours; and let your horſe and mare be ſound, and of a known good breed, with their marks much alike: the horſe ſhould be 15, and the mare 14 hands and a half high, nor ſhould they be more than ſix years old when they are brought together; but by obſerving theſe directions, you need not fear having good, ſtrong, and ſound colts.

If you have more mares than one with foal at a time, mind to keep them aſunder when they have foaled, for a whole year, leſt either of the colts going to the other's dam ſhould get a kick, as often happens, that may make him a cripple ever after; when they are a year old you may wean them, becauſe they may then eat oats, bran, and good ſhort hay; and you may likewiſe at

that time put them together, provided you have none that are a year older than they to run with them; for as they are apt to kick and lame each other, ſo, if they are of an age, they will be the better able to bear one another's blows; and now is the time your ſervants ſhould be careful not to learn them any bad tricks, by letting them bite, or kick at them; for if they do, they will find it a hard matter to break them of it. When they are come to about four or five years old, you may let them eat beans, and peaſe; and if you intend to bring them to buſineſs, put them into the ſtable for two or three days, tie them up with a halter to acquaint them with the other horſes, letting your ſervant make much of them; then put on each of them a bridle, and let them ſtand two or three days longer with the bit in their mouths, that you may the better manage them when you come to back them. Next take one of them out of the ſtable, and lead him about in your hand with a ſaddle on his back. then mount him; but be ſure to have a good ſtrong bridle, girths, and ſtirrups; and take care you are not thrown? for if he gets the upper hand of you then, you will find it a hard matter to break him: learn him to walk on boldly, for he will be apt to ſtop and ſtartle at any thing that preſents itſelf to his view: when you have learned him to walk well, and obſerve that he is not frighted at every little thing he ſees, then you may venture to trot and gallop him; and by this means you may ſoon bring him to all his paces. Your horſe being now fit for ſervice, and perfectly

ſound,


1 Bone Spavin
2 Ring Bones
3 Knubs & Wi. ts
4 To know the true bastard Strangles
5 To make him carry his tail well
6 Boring the Shoulder with artual Cautery
7 Operation for tameness in the round bone
8 . A Quitter bone

found, he will fetch you a good price if you intend to diſpoſe of him.

We ſhall now give you ſome directions to prevent your being impoſed on in the purchaſe of a horſe; the firſt of which is, never to bargin for one before you ride him, becauſe he may ſtart and ſtumble, though handſome to look upon; but firſt examine ſtrictly his teeth, eyes, legs, and wind; and then to know his age, raiſe his upper lip with your finger and thumb; and if his teeth ſhut cloſe, he is young; but if they point forward, and the upper and the under edges don't meet even, he is old; and the longer his teeth are (the gums being dry and ſhrunk from them, looking yellow and ruſty) the older he is.

If his eyes are lively and clear, and you can ſee the bottom, and the image of your face is reflected from thence, and not from the ſurface of the eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal black, they are bad.

If his knees are not broke, nor ſtand bending and trembling forward (which is called knuckling) his legs may be good; but if he ſtens ſhort, and digs his toes into the ground, be..are of a founder, or at leaſt a contracted back ſinew.

If his flanks beat even and ſlow, his wind may be good: but if they heave double and irregular, or (while he ſtands in the ſtable) blows at the noſtrils, as if he had juſt been galloping, they are ſigns of a broken wind.

A horſe with thick ſhoulders and a broad cheſt laden with fleſh, hanging too forward and heavily

projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a ſaddle.

A horſe with thin ſhoulders and a flat cheſt, whoſe fore feet ſtand boldly forward, and even, his neck riſing ſemicircular from the points of thoſe thin ſhoulders to his head, may juſtly be ſaid to have a light fore hand, and is fitter for a ſaddle than a collar.

Next inquire if he bites, kicks, ſtops, or ſtarts. A horſe may be found, though guilty of all four, which a man can hardly diſcover by barely looking on him; ſo we refer you to the keeper.

When you are buying, 'tis common for the owner to ſay, in praiſe of his horſe, that he hath neither ſplent, ſpavin, nor windgall.

That you may not be impoſed on, thoſe three are thus deſcribed:

The ſplent is a fixed callous excreſcence, or hard knob, growing upon the flat of the inſide or outſide (and ſometimes both) of the ſhank bone, a little under, and not far from the knee, and may be ſeen and felt.

The ſpavin is of the ſame nature, and appears in the like manner on the ſhank bone behind, and not far below the hough.

The windgalls are ſeveral little ſwellings juſt above the fetlock joints of all the four legs: they ſeem (in feeling) to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horſe; the ſplent and ſpavin always do; and for their cure, look among the receipts at the end of this Treatiſe on Horſes.

To diſcover if a horſe ſtumbles or ſtarts, when you mount him neither let him feel your ſpurs,

nor ſee your whip; keep yourſelf in a profound calm; and when you are ſeated, go gently off with a looſe rein, which will make him careleſs; and if he is a ſtumbler, he will diſcover himſelf in a very little way.

The beſt horſe may ſtumble, but if he ſprings out when he ſtumbles, as if he feared your whip and ſpur, you may juſtly ſuſpect him to be an old offender: A man ſhould never ſtrike a horſe for ſtumbling or ſtarting: we confeſs the provocation is great, but the fright of correction makes him worſe.

Whenever you intend to travel or hunt, let your horſe's feet be examined ſome convenient time before you ſet out, to ſee that his ſhoes are all faſt, and ſit eaſy on his feet; for on that depends the pleaſure and ſafety of your journey.

If he cuts either before or behind, look that his ſhoes ſtand not out with an edge beyond the hoof, and feel that the clinches lie cloſe; but if his cutting proceeds from interfering (that is croſſing his legs in his trot) then it is a natural infirmity, and can only be a little helped by care.

If (as he ſtands in the ſtable) you obſerve him to point one foot forwarder than the other, either before or behind, ſeeming to bear no weight on it, you may reaſonably conclude he is not eaſy: If the ſhoe is the cauſe, the farrier can remove it preſently; but if the foot is hot, hurt by ſome unknown accident, then make the following poultice:

Take any ſort of greens, ſuch as lettice, cabbage, mallow leaves, turnip tops, or, turnips themſelves, the beſt of all: boil them tender, ſqueeze the water out, chop them in a wooden bowl, with two or three ounces of hog's lard or butter.

Put this poultice into a cloth, and tie his foot in it as hot as you can, this will ſoften his hoof, and in the farrier's paring, he will diſcover if he is pricked or bruiſed: if he is only bruiſed, one more poultice will cure him; but if he is wounded to the quick, open the hole with your penknife, and put to it the following horſe ointment; which being kept on with dry tow, will ſuck out the gravel; and his foot being put as before in a hot poultice, and repeated morning and evening, he will be well in two or three nights.

THE HORSE OINTMENT.

Into a clean pipkin, that holds about a quart, put the bigneſs of a pullet's egg of yellow roſin; when it is melted over a middling fire, add the ſame quantity of bees wax; when that is melted, put in half a pound of hog's lard; when it is diſſolved, put in two ounces of honey; when that is diſſolved, put in half a pound of common turpentine; keep it gently boiling, ſtirring it with a ſtick all the time; when the turpentine is diſſolved, put in two ounces of verdigreaſe, finely powdered; but before you put in the verdigreaſe, you muſt take off the pipkin, elſe it will riſe into the fire in a moment; ſet it on again, and give it two or three wabbles, and ſtrain it through a coarſe

coarſe ſieve into a clean veſſel for uſe, and throw the dregs away.

This ointment is very good for a wound or bruiſe in the fleſh or hoof, broken knees, gauled backs, bites, cracked heels, mallanders, or when you geld a horſe, to keep the flies away.

The aforeſaid poultice and ointment will likewiſe cure a horſe that is lame in his heel or hoof, occaſioned by an over-reach, or tread of another horſe, be it never ſo deep, and though gravel be in it: for it will ſuck it out, fill it again with ſound fleſh, and make the hoof grow over it much ſooner than any other method or medicine whatſoever.

All cuts, treads, and bruiſes are cured by the aforeſaid poultice, not only ſafeſt and ſooneſt, but without leaving any mark.

If a horſe's legs and heals ſwell and crack, and become ſtiff and ſore, waſh them with hot water and ſoap, then prepare the foregoing poultice, and tie it on hot, letting it ſtay on all night.—Feed him as uſual, and offer him warm water. About three or four hours after he is put up for all night and fed, give him the following ball:

Half an ounce of æthiop's mineral. Ditto of balſam of ſulpher terib. Ditto of diapente, or powdered aniſeeds, mixed and made into a ball with honey or treacle, and a pint of warm ale after it; and, in the morning, give him warm water in the ſtable, on account of the ball. A day or two after take a pint of blood from his neck.

The

The poltice being continued every night, and the ball three times, that is, every other night, it will cure a horſe if he is young, and the diſtemper new; but if he is old, and hath had it a long time on him, it will require further repetition: take great care not to let him ſweat during this operation, for it will retard the cure.

If you can get no ſort of poulticing, then melt, hog's lard, butter, or kitchen-greaſe, in a ſaucepan; and, with a rabbit's foot or a rag, greaſe his heals with it very hot.

The mallender is a crack in the bend of the knee, and the ſellander is a crack in the bend of the hough; and are cured by the ſame method, medicine, greaſing, and poulticing, which are uſed for ſwelled and cracked heels.

If the ſaddle bruiſes his back, and makes it ſwell, a greaſy diſh-clout laid on hot, and a rag over it bound on for a while, and repeated once or twice, will ſink it; then waſh it with a little water and ſalt, and it will cure it.

If a horſe is off his ſtomach, and the keeper is afraid of a ſurfeit, which is often attended with the greaſe, the farcy, or both, the ſymptoms are the ſtaring of the coat, and hide bound.

The ſtarting of the coat will ſoon appear: to prevent which, boil for a cordial,

Half a pound of aniſeeds in a quart of ale; pour it upon half a pound of honey in a bowl, brew it about till it is almoſt as cold as blood, then give it with a horn, ſeeds and all. Feed as uſual, but keep him warm cloathed; give him warm water that night and next morning. A maſh will do well that night; and, leſt the cordial

dial ſhould not have force enough to carry off the ſurfeit, give him after all, and juſt before bed-time, one of the balls, as directed above.

To prevent ſtiffneſs, ſupple and waſh his legs with greaſy diſh-waſh, or hot water and ſoap, and do not take him out of the ſtable that night; greaſe his hoofs, and ſtop his feet with the following ball:

Two or three handfuls of bran, put into a ſaucepan, with as much greaſe of any kind as will moiſten it; make it hot, and put a ball of it into each fore foot. Cover each with a little tow or ſtraw, and put two ſplints over that to keep it in all night. But theſe balls are not neceſſary in the winter, nor when the roads are full of water.

This ball will likewiſe prevent a horſe from catching cold, or foundering, after he has been rid hard upon a dry road, in hot weather.

If you wrench a horſe's ſhoulder, or what we commonly call a ſhoulder ſlip, mix two ounces of oil of ſpike with one ounce of oil of ſwallows, and with your hands rub a little of it all over his ſhoulder; then bleed him in the plait vein, and let him reſt two days, that will cure a ſlight ſtrain.

If he continues lame put a round rowel to draw away the humours, about two inches below the point of his ſhoulder; in doing which, take care to keep off the plait vein; for if you wound that, it is an hundred to one but it ſtrikes into his body and mortifies; ſeveral have died that way. After you have rowelled him, you muſt let him reſt two days at leaſt, till the rowel digeſts and runs; and then, though lame, you may walk him

him a little, but it muſt be very ſlow; and he will ſoon grow well. You muſt remember to turn the rowel every morning after it runs. This experiment has often been tried with good ſucceſs.

If a horſe is ſtrained in the ſtifle (a little bone upon the thigh bone, above the inſide bend or the hough) the *Turnip Poultice*, mentioned in page 36, will infallibly cure it; but, by its ſituation, you will find a difficulty to keep it on, yet it may be done with a few yards of liſt.

If it is not well or much amended, in three or four days, examine his hip, perhaps he may be hipſhot, but that muſt be cured by a rowel, becauſe you cannot faſten a poultice on that part. Firſt rub his hip with the two oils above mentioned, for a ſhoulder ſlip: then put a round rowel about three or four inches below the large cavity which receives the head of the thigh bone; when it begins to digeſt, turn the rowel every morning. After a week or ten days you may take it out, and keep the lips of the wound moiſt with hog's lard, that it may heal the ſmoother.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY TO CURE A CLAP IN THE BACK SINEWS.

Take a ſpoonful or two of hog's lard, or rather gooſe greaſe, melt it in a ſaucepan, and rub it into the back ſinew very hot, from the bend of the knee to the fetlock; make, as you are deſired in page 36, a turnip poultice, and tie it on hot, from the fetlock to above the knee, and let it ſtay on all night: thus, firſt tie the cloth about the fetlock, then put it in the poultice, and raiſe the cloth and poultice together, till you get it above

1 How in the Exc
2 Where to bleed
3 Splents
4 Strain Sprain
5 Outward or inward Seine
6 To know the Anticor or palpitation of the heart
7 A Simple Molette
8 Blood Spavin
9 Nervous Molette behind
10 Dry Spavins
11 Wind Galls
12 String halt
13 Excrescences on the Sides
14 Operation for Sore Eyes
15 Bandage for Stifle
16 To Seton the Shoulder

above the bend of the knee, twifting the lift or ſtring round his leg as you riſe, and faſten it above the bend of the knee; take it off in the morning, and put on a freſh one; at night do the ſame. Two or three of theſe poultices will cure a new ſtrain, five or ſix an old one. If he has been lame a long time, the ſinew will be contracted; this poultice will relax it.

The ſame Poultice will alſo cure the fetlock of a horſe that is caſt in his halter, by repeating it till it is well.

A CAUTION TO PREVENT THE TAKING A CLAP IN THE BACK SINEWS FOR A SHOULDER-SLIP, WHICH VERY OFTEN HAPPENS.

If it is in the ſhoulder, he will draw his toe on the ground as he walks; if in the back ſinew, he will lift it off and ſtep ſhort, though downright lame. There does not happen above one ſhoulder-ſlip to fifty back ſinew ſtrains.

Never take a horſe out of a warm ſtable to ride him into a horſe-pond at an unſeaſonable hour, either too early or too late, for by that means he often catches a great cold.

Sometimes, upon a violent cold, a large ſwelling as big as one's arm, from the elbow to the ſheath on both ſides his belly, will riſe; when it ſo happens, take, if you can get it, for the ſwellings may hinder, half a pint of blood, or thereabouts, from the ſpur vein on each ſide; then clothe him warmer than uſual, and give him the anniſeed cordial, ſeeds and all, as directed in page 38. Repeat it for a day or two, taking ſuch

care

care of him as belongs to a horſe that has juſt caught cold.

If the ſwelling continues, and corruption gathers in it, you muſt let it out with a fleam; he will grow well as his cold goes off.

If after a day or two you perceive a running at his eyes, and a little gleeting at his noſtrils, you muſt expect to hear him cough. In that caſe, take a pint of blood from his neck in a morning, and at noon give an additional feed to make amends for the loſs of blood. At night give him a maſh over and above his uſual allowance. The next night give him the aniſeed cordial as before.

If his cough continues three days, you muſt take another pint of blood from his neck; and to keep it off his lungs, give him juſt before you go to bed,

Liquoriſh powder, an ounce; ſweet oil, a ſpoonful; æthiop's minereal, an ounce; balſam of ſulphur, half an ounce; made into a ball with a little honey.

Clothe and keep him warm; repeat the ball next night, which will be ſufficient to cure any new gotten cold or ſurfeit.

Feel between his jaws, and if his kernels are ſwelled, three or four turnip poultices, as mentioned in page 36, will diſſolve them, but continue the aniſeed cordial till he is well.

When a horſe has got cold, it ſometimes falls into his eyes, which you will know by a running or thick glare upon them; put your hand to his noſtrils, and if you find his breath hotter than uſual, it will then be neceſſary to take a little blood

block from his neck; that is, a pint, or a quart at moſt, unleſs it be very thick and very hot. It is ſafer to take a gallon at five or ſix bleedings, than two quarts at once: for it robs him of too much animal ſpirits.

Always bleed a horſe in a pint or quart pot; for when you bleed at random on the ground, you never can know what quantity you take, nor what quality his blood is of. From ſuch violent methods, uſed with ignorance, proceeds the death of a great number of horſes.

A pint of blood for the firſt time is enough, and you may repeat that as you ſee occaſion; but you cannot eaſily reſtore the blood and ſpirits you may be too laviſh of.

But to return to the eyes. After you have taken a pint of blood from him, get a quartern loaf hot out of the oven, cut away the cruſt, and put the ſoft inſide into a linen bag large enough to cover his forehead and temples; preſs it flat, and bind it on by way of poultice, as hot as may be without ſcalding; at the ſame time faſten ſomething of a cloth about his neck to keep his throat warm. Let the poultice ſtay on till it is almoſt cold, and repeat it once or twice, then prepare the following eye water:

Into half a pint of roſe or ſpring water, put one dram of tutty finely prepared; one dram of white ſugar candy powdered; and half a dram of ſugar of lead.

With a feather put a drop into each eye, mornings and evenings.

Never

Never blow powders into the eyes, always uſe liquids.

The next day if needful, repeat the poultice; and for want of a hot loaf at any time, make a poultice of bread boiled in milk, continuing the eye water every day.

You may uſe the turnip poultice, mentioned in page 36; but you muſt not put greaſe into it.

If a film grows over the eye, put a ſcruple of white vitriol, and a ſcruple of roach-allum, both finely powdered, into half a quartern of ſpring water, and with a feather put a drop into each eye, mornings and evenings, and it will eat it clean off in three days, on thereabouts.

It is obſerved, ſome horſes carry a good belly for a long time: others part with their food before it is well digeſted, which makes them ſo thin and lank, that they are ready to ſlip through their girths; they are called waſhy. Such horſes muſt be chiefly fed with dry meat; that is oats and beans, but ſeldom with bran. They alſo will eat as much or rather more than other horſes, and you ſhould feed them oftener; for being too ſoon empty, they require it.

If you do not gallop a horſe off his wind, we will venture to ſay, it is not a journey that hurts him, but your neglect of him when you diſmount; and therefore conſider he is tied up, and can have nothing but what is brought to him; for he cannot help himſelf.

When you are upon a journey, always ſee your horſe fed as ſoon as you can at night, that he may go to reſt, and he will be freſher for it

ſt in the morning; and always give two or three feeds inſtead of a large one; for too much at once will cloy him.

If at any time you perceive your horſe faint, you may give him a pint of warm ale with a quartern of brandy, rum, or geneva in it; or an ounce of diapente in it. Diapente will comfort his bowels, drive out cold and wind, and cauſe him to carry his food the longer.

If a horſe is taken with the gripes (which he will diſcover to you by often looking towards his flanks) and cannot keep upon his legs, but rolls and beats himſelf about, as undoubtedly he is in very great miſery, do not bleed him unleſs his breath is very hot, but clothe him warm immediately, and with a horn give him half a pint of brandy, and as much ſweet oil, mixed; then trot him about till he is a little warm, and it will certainly cure ſome horſes. If it does not cure yours, boil an ounce of beaten pepper in a quart of milk, and put half a pound of butter, and two or three ounces of ſalt, into a bowl or baſon, and brew them together, give it rather warmer than uſual; it will purge him in about half an hour, and perhaps remove the fit. If it does not, omit half the pepper, and give the ſame in quality and quantity by way of clyſter, adding as it cools, the yolks of four eggs. If he is very bad, and neither will do, boil a pound of aniſeeds, in two quarts of ale, brew it upon a pound of honey; when it is almoſt cool enough, put in two ounces of diaſcordium, and give it with a horn at three doſes, allowing about half an hour between each

doſe: If his fit abates, give him time to recover, but if all this does not give him eaſe, and you have a ſuſpicion of worms or botts bred in his gut, which indeed may be the cauſe; for they ſometimes faſten in the paſſage from the ſtomach under the great gut, ſtop it, and ſo torment him till he dies: then give him two ounces of æthiop's mineral made into a ball, with an ounce of the powder of aniſeeds and a ſpoonful of honey, and it will cure him: *But you muſt not give this to a mare with foal.*

Never let a horſe ſtand too long without exerciſe; it fills his belly too full of meat, and his veins too full of blood, and from thence often proceeds the ſtaggers.

A CURE FOR THE STAGGERS.

If a horſe be ſtrong, take firſt a pint of blood from the neck; and when you have done that, open one of the thigh veins, and from thence take a quart; if the diſeaſe be ſimple, this will cure him; but keep him afterwards to a moderate cleanſing diet, and by degrees harden him with proper exerciſe; if he is weak, bleed him leſs in proportion. After which, we recommend the following clyſter from Monſ. Solleyel.

Boil two ounces of the ſcoriæ of the liver of antimony made into a fine powder, in five pints of beer; after five or ſix wabbles remove it from the fire, adding a quarter of a pound of butter or hog's lard, and give it him two or three times, if he will bear it, and it will cure him: Rub him well down, and give him warm water during this courſe of phyſic.

Thus

Thus thin ſkinned horſes that have been well kept and clothed, ſhould never be turned to graſs above three months in the year, viz. from the beginning of June to the end of Auguſt; but thick ſkinned horſes have ſtrong coats, which keep out the weather; and if well fed, will lie abroad all the year: for walking about to feed prevents ſtiffneſs in their limbs; and treading in the graſs keeps their hoofs moiſt and cool: but they ſhould have a hovel to come at night, or when it ſnows or rains.

Never purge a horſe juſt taken from graſs, for it diſſolves or looſens ſome tender fat or humours, which fall into his legs or heels, ſo that he rarely ſtands dry all the winter after. But after ſix days you may bleed him under a quart, and at night give him the aniſeed cordial, mentioned in page 33, which is a gentle opener.

If you needs muſt purge a horſe, for which we would have a good reaſon given, let him not touch cold water within or without till the day after it has done working, but give him whatever warm water he will drink. And let the following be the purge:

Aloes one ounce; jallop two or three drams; oil of cloves ten drams; made into a ball with honey.

A purge may work the firſt day, but commonly not till the ſecond. We have known them lie three days in a horſe, and work well off at laſt.

Never ſtir him out of the ſtable till the purge has done working, for there is no need of exerciſe during the operation, becauſe every purge will

will carry itſelf off, if you keep him warm, and ſupply him with warm maſhes, and as much warm water as he will drink, and as often.

When a purge works too long, or too ſtrong upon him, which will weaken him too much, give an ounce of Venice treacle in a pint of warm ale, and repeat it if needful, to blunt the force of the aloes.

If a horſe, who once looked fat and ſleek, is brought to you with a ſtaring coat, and a hollow flank, open his mouth, look on the roof, and if the gums next his fore teeth are ſwelled higher than his teeth, it will hinder his feeding, and make him fall off his fleſh. Let a Smith burn it down with a hot iron; that is a complete cure for the lampas.

If that is not the cauſe, you ſhould never ceaſe inquiring till you have found it out, for a horſe cannot ſpeak.

From galloping a horſe too hard when he is full of water often proceeds a broken wind.

THE FOLLOWING REMEDY, TAKEN FROM GIBSON, WE HAVE OFTEN GIVEN WITH GREAT SUCCESS TO A BROKEN WINDED HORSE.

Mix linſeed and fenugreek frequently in his corn, and ſometimes thoſe of fennel, carraways, and aniſe; and boil in his water three or four handfuls of barley, with a little liquorice or honey diſſolved in it; but you muſt not often uſe the liquorice. Exerciſe him more or leſs every day, but let it be moderately, and when the weather be clear.

If he be at any time ſeized with an oppreſſion, and a more than ordinary difficulty of breathing, he ſhould have a vein opened in his flank, or on the inſide of the thigh, from whence may be taken a ſmall quantity of blood; but this muſt be done only when there is an abſolute neceſſity for it; or the following balls have been given and continued with great ſucceſs.

Take of myrrh and gum benzoin, of each four ounces; gum arabic, the roots of orice, round birthwort, and the ſhavings of harts-horn or ivory, of each two ounces: galangal and zedoary, of each an ounce; fennel ſeeds, cummin ſeeds, and fenugreek, of each an ounce and half: Let theſe be beat into a fine powder, and made up into a ſtiff paſte, with honey or ſyrup of coltsfoot; then work into the whole an ounce of the common baiſam of ſulphur, and let them be made into balls the bigneſs of a large walnut, whereof one is to be given every morning and afternoon, an hour before watering time.

The true and only uſe of rowels is to diſſolve hard ſwellings, diſcharge and cool wounds and bruiſes, to draw off and digeſt humours that lodge only between the fleſh and the ſkin: and therefore will never cure the greaſe or farcy; of which we ſhall here give a deſcription.

Heats and colds thicken the blood; and the veins being full, it either turns to the greaſe, and vents at the heels or fruſh; or, for want of circulation, ſtagnates and corrupts in the veins; ſo breaks through vein, ſkin, and all, into buds of the farcy.

Moſt people imagine that the farcy lies between the fleſh and the ſkin, but in our opinion they are very much miſtaken; for before the bud breaks out, the veins cord; which is a ſtrong preſumption that the diſtemper hath its origin in the blood, becauſe there is its firſt appearance. Take a pint of blood from any horſe whoſe veins are corded any where about him, and it will ſhew its corruption as ſoon as it is cold. Bleeding checks the diſtemper, whereas if you do not bleed, it will break out in every part about him, from his ears to the ſoles of his feet, even the corners of his eyes, his yard and the very inſide of his hoofs, or wherever there are any blood-veſſels. Theſe demonſtrations oblige us to believe the diſtemper does not lie in the ſkin, but in the veins.

For the cure of the farcy, look among the receipts at the end of this treatiſe on horſes.

The glanders proceed from ſeveral repeated colds, ſuch as are catched at winter-graſs; and by laying long upon the lungs and glands, corrupt the blood, and produce that unhappy conſequence of running at the noſtrils; for the cure of which look among the receipts at the end of this treatiſe on horſes.

The mourning of the chine is downright poverty of fleſh and blood, which the ſeverity of the diſtempers (*i. e.* colds) bring on, and may be compared to a lean man in a conſumption: but there is no ſuch thing as the running of the ſpinal marrow at the noſtrils, as many affirm; for the veſſel that contains the ſpinal marrow, is compoſed

compoſed of the ſame coats that incloſe the brain, and is continued from the brain without diſjunction, through the neck and chine bones, till it ends in the dock; ſo that there is not the leaſt communication between the ſpinal marrow and the noſtrils. It is much the ſame as in human bodies.

If you would know when a horſe is in a fever, there is a pulſe a little above the knee, in the inſide of the leg, which may be felt in thin ſkinned horſes; but the beſt and ſureſt way is to put your hand to his noſtrils, and diſcover it by the heat of his breath. There is a time in ſome fevers, when it is dangerous to bleed or purge; then clyſters are of excellent uſe, we muſt ſay, abſolutely neceſſary; but not one in a thouſand will give themſelves the trouble to relieve the poor ſick creature in that way, for two reaſons; *1ſt.* Few people know when a horſe is in a fever; *2dly.* They ſeldom are provided with ſo material an inſtrument as a clyſter-pipe. Therefore, for the ſake of the creature, and thoſe that love him, the following clyſter in a fever is as good as any, and as little trouble; but firſt get a pipe eight or ten inches long, with a bore large enough to receive the end of your finger, and a rim at one end of the pipe, that what you tie on, may not ſlip off; then boil a ſpoonful of oatmeal in two quarts of water, together with two ounces of ſenna, add half a pound of brown ſugar, half a pint of ſweet oil, and a handful of ſalt. Get a bladder that will contain the above ſaid quantity, and tie its neck to the pipe. Pour the clyſter, with the funnel through the pipe into the bladder,

and give it blood warm, fetting the horſe's hinder part higheſt. Keep him quiet in the ſtable till he voids it, the longer it ſtays with him the better.

If in bleeding you miſs the vein, do not ſtrike your fleam a ſecond time in the ſame place, becauſe it ſometimes makes the neck ſwell and proves troubleſome to cure: but the extravaſated blood infallably makes the neck ſwell, and the jugular vein rot quite away from the orifice to the jaw bone, and downward almoſt to the ſhoulder, which may prove the loſs of a horſe; therefore you ſhould take care in pining, that you leave not a drop of blood between the flew and the ſkin. The turnip poultice, as mentioned in page 36, makes the beſt cure; but if the neck ſhould happen to be extremely bad, to help the poultice, you muſt put a ſmall hair rowel two or three inches below the hard ſwelling, and continue a repetition of the poultice, morning and evening, till it is well; and this is all that is in the great wonder of a ſwelled neck, that often coſts ſo many horſes a long fit of illneſs.

If you dock a horſe, never put under his tail the knife or inſtrument which is to cut it off, becauſe you muſt then ſtrike the tail, which will bruiſe it: then it mortifies, and that is the reaſon ſo many horſes die with docking; but lay his tail next the block, and at one blow drive the knife through a joint, if poſſible, and let one ſtand ready with a hot iron to ſear the end of the dock and ſtop the bleeding.

There are innumerable misfortunes which no man can cure, or human foreſight guard againſt.

We

We have here mentioned moſt of the common accidents that happen to a horſe, and have taken care, that, under ſome of the heads we have treated of, you may find a great deal of help, by the analogy they have to one another.

We have put no drug or compoſition in here but what is very cheap, and may be had almoſt in every country town and village; ſo we hope we have left no difficulty on any body; and we likewiſe hope, that what we have here ſet down on the Cure of Horſes, will be very acceptable and uſeful to all thoſe who may have occaſion for them; which done, we ſhall add a few more approved receipts communicated by this Society, ſome of which we have referred to, and ſo end this Treatiſe for the Cure of Horſes, and proceed to thoſe of Cattle, &c.

RECEIPTS,

FOR CURE THE GREASE, SURFEITS, LOSS OF APPETITE, COUGH, SHORTNESS OF BREATH; TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND TO FATTEN TIRED AND WASTED HORSES.

Give the horſe two ounces of liver of antimony, which is crocus metallorum unwaſhed, in oats and bran moiſtened, every morning for twenty days together.

To Cure the Mange.

Anoint the back bone with mercurial ointment every other day, three times, and give the horſe liver of antimony.

For a Horſe that is Coſtive.

Give him a clyſter of broth, with four ounces of ſoap, and a handful of ſalt diſſolved in it.

To cure a Scouring.

Take milk-water, ſtrong cinnamon water, of each half a pint; venice treacle, diaſcordium, of each one ounce; red coral prepared, half an ounce; mix and give it to the horſe.

To cure a Peſtilential Fever.

Take milk-water, plague-water, of each half a pint; venice treacle, diaſcordium, of each an ounce; diaphoretic antimony, half an ounce; ſnake-root powdered, two drams; mix and give it the horſe.

Water for Inflamed Eyes.

Take half a pint of ſpring water, add to that the quantity of an horſe bean of white copperas; and waſh the eyes with this water twice a-day; it is of great uſe.

To cure the Farcin or Farcy.

Firſt bleed the horſe. Take red precipitate, in fine powder, two drams; and make it into a ball with one ounce of venice treacle, and give it the horſe. After the ball, give the following drink:

Take rue, two handfuls; roots of madder, ſharp pointed dock, of each four ounces; chips of guaiacum wood, ſaſſafras, of each two ounces; boil them in two quarts of ſtale beer, to three pints, then ſtrain it. Dreſs the knots with arſenic.

Repeat the ball and drink every third or fourth day, for three doſes.

Another

Another.

Take miſletoe, ſtale piſs, honey, and black ſoap; infuſe them together a day or two, and then warm them, and waſh your horſe all over for ſix days together; and if the diſtemper is not got to too great a head, it will cure it.

Another.

Let him blood on both ſides the neck, and give him this drink:

Take a gallon of fair water, and put in it a good handful of rue, and a ſpoonful of hempſeed, being firſt bruiſed together in a mortar, then boil them till half is conſumed; when it is cold give it him to drink, which being repeated, will cure him.

Another.

Steep the regulus of antimony in ale, with a little of the ſpice called Grains of Paradiſe, and a little ſugar; of which give a horſe about half a pint at a time, two or three times, with about a day or two's intermiſſion between each, and it will cure him.

To cure the Pole-Evil, and Swelled Neck from Bleeding.

Take ointment of marſhmallows, four ounces; mercury ſublimate corroſive, in fine powder, half an ounce; mix and apply it to the part.

Cordial Balls for a Horſe.

Take aniſeeds, cummin ſeeds, fenugreek ſeeds, carthamus ſeeds, grains of paradiſe, colts-foot, turmerick, juniper berries, in fine powder, of each two ounces; flower of ſulphur, elecampane powder, of each four ounces; juice of li-

quorice diſſolved on the fire in half a pint of white wine, ſix ounces; chemical oil of aniſeeds, one ounce; honey, half a pound; molaſſes, as much as ſufficient to make it into a paſte.

To cure a Gangreene and Mortification.

Take of St. John's wort, common worm-wood, of each two handfuls; centaury, camomile flower of each one handful; bay berries, ſix ounces; wood aſhes, one pound; boil theſe in ſix quarts of water to a gallon; add to the ſtrained decoction, ſpirit of wine, one quart; camphire, one ounce, diſſolved in ſpirit of turpentine, four ounces; bathe the part with woollen cloths dipt in this fomentation, and apply the cloths hot to the part.

To cure the Strangles.

Take ſack, one pint; venice treacle, diapente, of each one ounce; ſaffron, two drams; mix and give it to the horſe. This is a very good cordial for any other diſorder where a cordial is proper.

Apply outwardly the following poultice to the part:

Take milk, one quart; rye-flour, oatmeal, of each two handfuls; boil them over a gentle fire till they be thick; then add turpentine, four ounces, diſſolved in the yolks of two or three eggs.

To cure a Blood Spavin.

Take up the vein above and below the ſwelling, then open the tumour in the middle.

To cure a Quitter.

Dreſs the ſore with powder of mercury ſublimate.

For

For a Rheum, or Defluxion of Humours on the Eyes.

Rowel the horſe on both ſides of his neck, and give him liver of antimony.

Mr. Thornton of Bloxam, in Lincolnſhire, his receipt, to cure the Heat in the Horſe's Mouth.

Bleed him in the roof of his mouth, and when he has champt five or ſix minutes upon his blood, waſh his mouth with white wine vinegar and ſalt; and after that rub it with ſyrup of blackberries; repeat this unction of ſyrup two or three days, two or three times a-day.

Balls to cure the Greaſe.

Take liver of antimony, gum guaiacum, fenugreek ſeeds, and parſley-ſeeds, of each four ounces, powdered fine; molaſſes, as much as is ſufficient to make it into a paſte; give the horſe the quantity of a hen's egg every other morning, and exerciſe him well after it, and give him warm water the days he takes them.

For the Canker.

Take red ſage, one handful; honey, four ounces; boil them in one point of vinegar, then ſtrain it, and add allum, white vitrol powdered, of each half an ounce; bole armoniac, one ounce: and apply it to the part cold.

Mr. Nicholſon's receipt for Blotches or Impoſtumations on a Horſe.

Take barley-meal, and as much ſouthernwood dried and beat to powder; mix theſe together with the yolks of eggs, till it becomes a ſalve; then lay it on the ſwelling, which it will ripen, break, and heal.

To heal a Wound in a Horſe,
From Portman Seymour, Eſq.

There is nothing better to heal a wound in a horſe, than tallow and turpentine mixed together.

For a Lax or Flux in Horſes, communicated by Sir John Packington.

Take a quart of ſtrong beer, and boil in it half a dram of the ſhells or coverings of the pomegranate fruit, well dried and beat to powder; to this you may add half an ounce of dill ſeed, and as much fenugreek ſeeds; paſs this through a ſieve, and give the doſe warm to the horſe.

For the Glanders, to carry them off.
By General Seymour.

Take a quart of old ſtrong beer, cut a quarter of a pound of figs into it, with two ounce of liquorice ſliced; boil them together, and add a dram of flower of ginger, and the ſame quantity of elecampane and pepper, well powdered; when they are well boiled, put in a quarter of a pound of treacle, and as much freſh butter, with the yolks of two eggs, mixing all well together; give this to the horſe warm, and keep him warm.

Lord Orrery's receipt for a Stanguary in a Horſe.

Take half an ounce of aniſeeds, beaten fine in a marble mortar; one handful of parſley-roots, or, in lieu of them, half an ounce of parſley-ſeeds powdered; boil theſe in a quart of old ſtrong beer; and when it is ſtrained off, put to it a dram of fine oyſter-ſhell powder, and give the mixture to your horſe warm.

Sir

Sir J. Packington's receipt for a Dropsy in a Horse.

Bleed your horse in the neck vein, and anoint his fore legs with train oil; then turn him to grass, having first given him the following dose:

A gallon of strong old beer, set over the fire till the scum rises; take that off, and then add an handful of wormwood with the stalks, and boil it to a quart; then strain it, and mix with it three ounces of treacle, and put to it an ounce and half of long pepper, or grains of paradise, finely powdered; mix these till the composition is warm, and give it to him for a dose.

A Drink to Dissolve and bring away the Glanders.

Take of sack one quart, or for want thereof, strong beer; figs, four ounces, well sliced; and two ounces of sliced liquorice; boil them well together; then put in ginger in powder, elecampane and pepper in powder, of each one dram: when it is boiled enough, put in of treacle five ounces, and of butter the same quantity, and the yolks of two new laid-eggs beat well together; give it the horse lukewarm, and order him as needful.

A drink to bring away the Glanders, when other drinks have rotted them and brought them to Suppuration.

Take the best white wine-vinegar, and the sharpest, put in it three whole eggs, let them lie twenty-four hours; then beat them well together, shells and all, and give it the horse: You may do so two or three mornings, more or less, as you find occasion; and this will clear off the glanders.

An Ointment for a ſtrain in the Coffin-Joint.

Take of hog's lard, bole armoniac, black ſoap, and new oil, of each four ounces, put them all into a ſkillet; let the bole be in fine powder; boil them together a little while, keeping it ſtirring all the time; put it in a gallipot for uſe; and when you uſe it, rub it in well with your hand, and then beat it with a red hot bar of iron; and thus do once a day till you find amendment.

A charge for the ſame.

Take of black pitch, burgundy pitch, and common turpentine, of each two ounces, mix them together; and when all is melted and incorporated, lay it on with a ſpatula round the joint, as hot as the horſe can well bear it: clap on ſtocks all over it while it is hot; and when this peals off lay on another, if there ſhould be occaſion.

A remedy for an horſe that has broke his leg.

Firſt of all ſet the bone together right in its place; then take the beſt bole armoniac, finely powdered, and the whites of three new-laid eggs, mix them well together; then take fine tow, and ſpread it ſmooth upon it a little broader than the wound, lay it round and then take four ſplinters, and ſplint it indifferent tight, and ſo let it lie on nine days (if it do well) before you remove it

To cure a horſe that has a Running of the Reins.

Take of common turpentine, one pound; put to it as much of bole armoniac and liquorice, both in fine powder, with as much wheat flour as will make it up into a ſtiff paſte. When you have occaſion to uſe it, roll it out between your hands;

hands; and break off from it a piece of the bigneſs of a ſmall waſh-ball, and give the horſe three of them morning and evening upon the end of a ſtick, or in a hornful or two of ſtrong beer, till you find the flux of ſeed ſtopped, which will be in a week, or fortnight's time at fartheſt; but it will be very convenient to purge him very well, and cleanſe his body firſt of all, before you give him either of theſe medicines; which will not only expedite and haſten, but perfect the cure ſo much ſooner and better.

To cure the Mad Staggers in a horſe.

The ſigns of this diſeaſe are theſe; he will foam white foam at the mouth, and will ſeem dull-headed; and at that time you will ſee a blue film over his eyes; and he will wander much up and down.

Be ſure to bleed him in both his neck veins, within one or two days after he complains; and in the third, furrow in the palate of his mouth with the point of your cornet-horn; you may likewiſe run an awl into the griſtles of his noſe, ſomething above his noſtrils; the bleeding of the mouth and noſe will eaſe the pain in the head: then take an handful of rue or herb graſs; three cloves of garlic; or ſalt and vinegar, each one ſpoonful: of acqua vitæ, two ſpoonfuls; bruiſe all theſe well together, and then put the one half into one ear, and the other half into the other, with a little wool after it: then tie or ſtitch up with a needle and thread the ear faſt with two liſt garters; preſently after which, fume him at his noſtrils through a funnel, with garlic

garlic beat in a mortar, with maſtich and frankincenſe mixed together; of theſe make pellets as big as bullets; lay them on a chafing diſh of coals, and the ſmoke will go up through the funnel into the head, and much comfort and cleanſe the brain; fume his head three times a-day till you find him mend; then give him the water of white poppies (which you may have at any apothecary's) at each noſtril a ſpoonful and half; it will cauſe him to ſleep. Let him ſtand in a warm dark place, where he may ſee no light. Let him have oats and maſhes of ground malt, and let his drink be cold water.

To cure the Quitter Bone.

The quitter bone grows above the top of the hoof on the hinder foot, and ſometimes on the inſtep, juſt above the hoof on the ſide of the foot.

Firſt, take up the vein in the ſmall of the leg; if it be on the inſide of the leg above the hoof, take up the vein on the inſide of the leg: If it be on the outſide, then take up the vein on the outſide. After you have taken up the vein let him bleed well, and put into the wound ſome butter and ſalt: then with a little tow or hurds, or a linen cloth wound about the end of your inſtrument, ſearch the quitter bone to the bottom; and where you perceive the matter to come out, there put in your inſtrument. When you have ſearched the wound, and made it clean, put into it ſome powder of mercury ſublimate; then lay a little tow upon the top, with a linen cloth next, and a woollen cloth over all, tied faſt that it may not come off; which repeat once a day till the core of the quitter bone is removed; which when

when you fee, make this medicine to heal it up: take of honey one ounce, put it into a pipkin; and when it begins to be hot, put in of verdigreafe in fine powder, two drams, and three or four fpoonfuls of white wine vinegar; boil them together for half an hour; then take it off the fire, and when it is cold, take a little fine tow and dip it into it, and put it into the wound, and lay a little dry tow, or hurds over that, and a linen cloth over them; bind them on with a ftring, and fo drefs it once a day till you fee it begins to heal, then drefs it but once in two days.

To take away any Rheum from a Horfe's Eye, and to clear it.

Take freſh butter and falt, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and take about the bigneſs of a fmall walnut, and put it into the horfe's ear, on that fide that the rheum is on; and if the rheum be in both eyes, put it into both ears, and it will dry up the rheum, and clear his eyes; but obſerve, you muſt few up his ears cloſe, or elſe he will fhake it out.

To cure a Bite or Stroke in a Horfe's Eye.

Take of honey, ginger in a very ſubtle powder, and the juice of celandine, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and put it into his eyes with a feather twice a-day.

For the Eye-lids of a Horfe that are Swelled, and the infide turned outwards.

If you fhould meet with a horfe whoſe eye-lids are fo fwelled that the inſides of them are turned outwards very red, and, as it were, full of bliſters, and yet the ball of the eye ſound and good; keep him very warm with a hood of linen cloth

cloth upon his head; and then anoint his eyes twice a-day with white ſugar candy, honey, and white roſe water; and in two or three days time they will turn into their places again; then bleed him well in the neck, for it is bad blood and cold rheum, which is the chief occaſion of this diſtemper being ſettled in the head. Do not clip or meddle with the bliſtered bladders, or any part of the eye, leſt you ſhould put out his eyes, or endanger his life, or at leaſt cauſe your horſe to be blear eyed.

To cure the Splint, Spavin, Curb, or any Hard Swelling.

Take nerve ointment, four ounces; mercury ſublimate corroſive, in fine powder, half an ounce; camphire, two drams, diſſolved in oil; of origanum, half an ounce; mix, and apply it to the part every other day.

For the curb, you muſt leave out the mercury ſublimate, and apply it every day.

To cure a dry huſky Cough, which cauſes the Horſe to caſt the filth and corruption at his Noſtrils.

Take a head of garlic, and peal every clove very clean; then put them into a linen cloth, and boil them in a quart of milk, till the garlic becomes tender; take it off, and ſtrain it till you have ſqueezed the garlic hard, and the juice out; ſet it a cooling, then put to it honey, molaſſes, of each half a pound, and give it him blood warm.

Balls for the worſt of Colds in Horſes.

Take a quarter of an ounce of cloves, one ounce of the flowers of roſemary powdered, white tartar, ſeeds of fenugreek, diapente, ſyrup of

of colts foot, honey, of each two ounces; wheat flour as much as is sufficient to make them into a paste; give one of them in a morning fasting, and ride him after it.

To cure the Bloody Flux, or Pissing of Blood.

Take three pints of new milk, and boil in it, over a gentle fire, five ounces of Isinglass, which, when it is dissolved, will so thicken the milk, that it will look like cream; then strain it through a sieve, to take out the dross of the isinglass that will remain undissolved, and give it to your horse lukewarm in the morning fasting; and at twice or thrice giving it will cure him.

To cause a Horse to Stale or Piss freely.

Take the bigness of a large walnut of castile soap, dissolve it in a quart of warm beer, with two ounces of bruised parsley-seed; give it him, and ride him moderately after it, then set him up warm.

To cure the Vives in a Horse.

Take black pepper in fine powder, one ounce; hog's lard, a spoonful; the juice of an handful of rue, and two spoonfuls of vinegar; mix them well together, and put some into each of the horse's ears, and so tie or stitch them close; then let him bleed in the neck and temple veins.

A Drench for a Horse that has the Megrim.

Take of the tops of rosemary, about three ounces, and chop them small; then take a quarter of a pound of sweet butter, and work them with it; then break it in pieces, and roll it into several balls as big as walnuts.

Then holding up the horse's head, put them gently down his throat, and ride the horse easily about

about half an hour to make the medicine work. This is good for a horſe in fleſh.

After you have given him a gentle ſweat, the balls will clear his ſtomach and bowels, and at the ſame time help the head.

This muſt be given to the horſe early in the morning faſting.

Of the Coalts Evil, or Shedding of the Seed.

For the coalt-evil, take the powder of aniſeeds, and the leaves of betony, equally proportioned; ſtamp them with white wine till they come to a thin paſte; with which mixture anoint the ſore, and it will cure that imperfection in the yard.

But if the horſe ſhed his ſeed, then take venice turpentine and ſugar mixed together, and give him every morning a ball until the flux is ſtopped: if you add a little of the inner bark of oak, it is very good; or the powder of an acorn is ſtill better. This diſtemper commonly happens in Auguſt, and when it is very hot weather, in May.

For the Bladder in a Horſe's Mouth.

The cure is to open them with a lancet; and then preſſing out the corruption, waſh the ſore place three or four times a-day with warm allum water, in which ſome red ſage and a little honey has been boiled.

Of the Bloody Rifts in the Palate of the Mouth.

Firſt waſh the ſore place with vinegar and ſalt till it be raw; then take honey, well mixed with the powder of jett, and rub it upon the ſore, and it will ſoon heal it; or elſe boil an handful of the inner bark of elm in a pint and half of ſpring-water,

water, till it comes to half the quantity, adding then a little honey to the decoction; and uſe it warm twice or thrice a day.

To cure the Chords in a Horſe.

Take of diapente, half an ounce; powder of aniſeed, one ounce; ſaffron powdered, half a dram; honey, an ounce and half; freſh butter, two ounces; ſtrong beer, one pint and half; the ſharpeſt vinegar, half a pint; beat theſe and mix them over the fire till the butter and honey are melted; then take the mixture and give it the horſe milkwarm faſting.

After which walk him till he is warm, then ſet him up, and tie him upon the bit five or ſix hours; cloath and litter him up warm, and after that give him a little hay, and then a maſh; but no water of any ſort that night.

The next day, in the morning, give him another maſh; and about nine or ten o'clock warm water and bran; and continue this practice for four or five days. Then cut him, and in that operation, obſerve that he muſt be cut at the very bottom of the breaſt, where you ſee the vein; under which vein lies the great ſinew. When you ſee where the vein lies, draw the ſkin aſide which lies over the vein, and cut that part of the ſkin an inch or more juſt upon the vein: then with your cornet horn's point make a little way, and you will ſee a blue film lie over the vein; chafe that with your cornet to pieces, till you come to ſee the clear vein, and then with your cornet-horn draw the vein aſide with one hand, and put the point of your cornet under the ſinew, and with it raiſe the ſinew above the ſkin, cutting

cutting it immediately quite asunder and then let it go.

Then put a little butter and salt into the wound, and heal it up with common turpentine and tallow mixed together.

Walk then the horse an hour at a time, twice a-day, for five or six days; and if you find, that with the first drink the cold breaks at his nostrils, then give him the same drink again, at three or four days distance between each drink, and order him as directed at first.

To make Diapente.

Take the roots of both aristolochia's, fine myrrh, bay berries, shavings of ivory, or hart's-horn, and the roots of gentian, of each four ounces; when they have been gently dried, make them into a fine powder, which must be kept in a glass bottle, and a dry place.

For a Strain.

Take of hog's-lard, nerve oil, bole armoniac, and castile soap, of each one pound; boil them well together, keeping them stirring till the composition is cold; keep it in a pipkin for your use; and when you have occasion, anoint the place affected with this unguent warm, rubbing it well in.

Of Pissing Blood, and the Remedy.

This distemper comes from some strain; whenever you find it, bleed the horse, and give him some styptic liquor (which may be had at any apothecary's) about a large spoonful in a pint of warm strong beer, which will bring him to order.

For a Pain in the Kidneys, or the Stone.

Take a handful of maidenhair and steep it for twelve

twelve hours in a quart of ſtrong beer, and give it the horſe to drink every morning till he is well, adding to every draught about ten drops of ſpirit of turpentine.

To cure the Spleen in Horſes

Take agrimony, and boil one handful of it in the water which the horſe is to drink mornings and evenings, chopping the leaves ſmall when they are boiled; then mix them well with freſh butter, to be made into balls; of which give to the horſe two or three at a time in the manner of pills, with a horn of old ſtrong beer after each ball.

Ordering of Mares after Foaling.

As ſoon as your mare hath foaled, you ſhould remove her into the beſt graſs you have, which is freſh and unfoiled, to make her milk ſpring; and if it be early in the year, take care that there be good ſhelter for her, and let her colt run with her moſt part of the ſummer following.

For a Mare after Foaling, when ſhe has a difficulty of Cleaning.

If your mare has been difficult in foaling, or cannot cleanſe after ſhe has foaled, take a quart of old ſtrong beer, and boil it in an handful of fennel, with a fourth part of the beſt oil olive, and mix them well together. Give this to the mare milk warm, by pouring it into her noſtrils, and holding them up and ſtopping them cloſe till ſhe ſtrain her whole body, and it will preſently give her eaſe.

Ordering a Colt after Weaning.

When you intend to wean your foals, you muſt take from them their dams over night, and drive them

them into ſome empty houſe where they may reſt, and the mares be free from their noiſe.

On the morning following, give to every foal faſting, a ſprig or two of ſpavin, rolled up in butter, and let him faſt for two hours: then give him a little meat, as graſs, hay, or chaff, with ſome clear water: and repeat this management three days ſucceſſively, when they will have forgot their dams; then geld ſuch colt foals as you intend to make geldings of; and after their ſwellings are paſt, put them with your other colt foals into a paſture by themſelves, and your fillies into another by themſelves. Theſe paſtures ſhould be large ſpacious pieces of ground, where they may run till they are ready for the ſaddle.

To provoke Luſt in Mares.

If you have any particular opportunity of a fine ſtallion, when your mare is not naturally diſpoſed to receive him, or will not ſtand to be covered: in this caſe, to provoke luſt in her, give her drink of clarified honey and new milk mixed together: and then with a buſh of nettles pat her hinder parts, and immediately after offer her the horſe, which ſhe will receive.

For the Cholic or Belly bound.

Take of dill or fennel, a handful, or, in the room of the herbs, take an ounce of the ſeeds of either of them, with a quart of malt freſh ground, and boil them in the water you give your horſe to drink; but if he cannot dung, then you may boil in his water one handful of fenugreek, and it will looſen his body, and bring him to order.

Of

Of Diſeaſes in Horſes Ears: and firſt of the Lave Ears, or hanging Ears.

The hanging of his ears is called by ſome the lave ears; and although it is not any pain to the horſe, yet it is a diſgrace to ſee him in this appearance, and ſo diſagreeable to every beholder, that it even hides and obſcures all other virtues. It is an infirmity proceeding from nature, and although few of our farriers either have endeavoured or know how to help it, yet ſuch has been the care of others to know the true cauſe of it, that, by trying many concluſions, in the end they have hit upon a certain cure, and have lately helped many horſes in that condition. The cure is this: take your horſe's ears, and place them in ſuch a manner as you would deſire they ſhould ſtand, and then, with two little boards, three fingers broad, and having long ſtrings fixed to them, bind the ears ſo faſt in the places wherein they ſtand, that by no means or motion they may ſtir.

Betwixt the head and the root of the ear, you will diſcover a great deal of wrinkled empty ſkin, which with your finger and thumb you muſt lift up, and then with a ſharp pair of ſciſſars clip away all the thin ſkin cloſe to the head; after which, with a needle and ſilk you muſt ſtitch the two edges of the ſkin cloſe together; and then with a ſalve made of turpentine, bees-wax, deers ſuet, and honey, of each a like quantity, melted together, heal up the ſore. Which done, take away the ſplints which ſupported the ears, and the

the ears will keep upright and in the same place as you set them.

Of Cramps, or Convulsions of the Sinews or Muscles.

Cramps, or convulsions of the sinews, are violent contractions or drawings together of members, either throughout the whole body, or particularly in one member; they proceed either from causes natural, or causes accidental: if from natural causes, they either come from too great fulness or emptiness.

When from fulness, they proceed from a surfeit of meat or drink, or the want of proper evacuation; when from emptiness, they come from too much blood letting, or too much purging, or too much labouring; all which fill the hollowness of the sinews with cold windy vapours, which are the only great causes of convulsions. If they come from causes accidental, then it is from some received wound, where a sinew is but half cut asunder, or only pricked, which presently causeth a convulsion over the whole body. The signs of the disease are: The horse will carry his neck stiff, and not be able to stir it; his back will rise up like the back of the camel, or like a bent bow; his crupper will shrink inward, his fore legs will stand close together, and his belly will be clung up to his back bone; when he lies down he is not able to rise, especially from the weakness in his hinder limbs.

This disease is frequent among horses, and the cure is this:

First sweat him, either by burying him all, save the head, in a dunghill, or else by applying hot

hot blankets doubled about each ſide of his heart and body; then, after his ſweat, anoint all his body over with oil of petrolium; for it is much better than oil of bay, or oil of cypreſs.

Then give him to drink the following liquor, viz. Take one dram of aſafœtida, with aniſeeds, ſeeds of fenugreek, and cummin-ſeeds, of each half an ounce; put theſe into a quart of ſtrong white wine, and add to the compoſition three or four large ſpoonfuls of oil of olive; keeping him warm after the drink, and feeding him with good bean bread, and warm maſhes, made of ground malt and warm water, and his ſinews will ſoon come to their former ability.

But if the convulſion comes accidentally, as by the prick, or half cut of a ſinew, then ſearch for the wounded ſinew, and with a pair of ſciſſars clip it aſunder, and the convulſion will ceaſe: but if it be a cramp only, and ſo but in one member, then if you do but chafe or rub the grieved part with a hard whip or hay rope, the pain will ceaſe.

Of the Impoſthume in the Ear.

Take one handful of ſorrel, and wrap it in a burdock leaf; let this roaſt in hot embers till the ſorrel is ſoftened; apply this as hot as poſſible to the impoſthumated part within the ear, ſhifting it every day till it hath ripened and broke it.

A Drench for a Horſe that is feeble and faint, and frequently attended with a Coldneſs or Shivering.

Take the leaves of cowſlips, hyſſop, hartstongue, and liverwort, of each a handful, chopt ſmall; add to theſe the roots of birthwort, gentian, elecampane dried, to which put ſome

long pepper; ſo that when they are beaten and powdered, there may be an equal quantity of each, i.e. as much of each ſort as may fill a common ſpoon; mix theſe well together, and put to them an ounce or two of common treacle, or elſe a ſpoonful of honey.

Boil all theſe together in a quart of ſtrong beer till the liquor is reduced to a pint, then ſtrain it, and give it to the horſe milk-warm.

This drink, as it will make the horſe dry, will perhaps make him loſe his appetite to eat; but if you perceive this, give him a warm maſh.

You may repeat the drench two or three times, reſting three days between each time, and muſt keep the horſe in a warm ſtable on the days he has taken the drench.

For the Yellows.

Take of diapente an ounce, put it into a ſkillet with a pint and a half of mild beer; then ſet it on the fire, and let it juſt boil: then take it off the fire, and put to it four ounces of common treacle, and two ounces of butter; ſtir them well together, and give it your horſe blood-warm in a horn, walking him a while after it; and ſet him in a warm ſtable.

Another for the ſame, more comfortable.

Take of diapente an ounce and a half, put it into a ſkillet, with a pint and a half of white wine: ſet it on the fire, and let it juſt boil; then take it off the fire, and diſſolve it in one ounce of London treacle, and two ounces of butter; ſtir them well together, and give it the horſe as before, keeping him warm as in taking phyſic.

OBSERVATIONS & RECEIPTS

FOR THE

Cure of moſt Common Diſtempers

INCIDENT TO

OXEN, COWS, AND CALVES.

WHEN you go to buy cattle, whether for the ſtall, the draught, or the pail, always take the youngeſt, rather than thoſe that are old and barren. And though ſome cattle are choſen by their ſtrength, and ſome by the greatneſs of their bodies; yet the beſt have commonly theſe properties: large, well-knit, and ſound limbs: a long, large, and deep-ſided body, white horned, broad fore-head, great eyed and black; the ears rough and hairy, the jaws large and wide, the lips blackiſh, the neck well brawned and thick, the ſhoulders broad, the hide not hard or ſtubborn in feeling, the belly deep, the legs well ſet, full of ſinews, and ſtraight, rather ſhort than long, the better to ſuſtain the weight of their body; the knees ſtraight and great; the feet, one far from another, not broad, nor turning in, but eaſily ſpreading; the hair of all their body thick and ſhort, their tail long, and big haired.

All country people know the benefit and advantages arising from keeping of oxen, cows, and calves; and therefore we shall here only lay down some necessary observations and receipts for the cure of such distempers as they are liable to.

A general Drink either for Ox, Cow, or Calf, that is ill.

Take three or four garlic heads, a quart of new milk, three spoonfuls of tar, and two spoonfuls of sweet oil; infuse them for some time, and give it at one dose.

A cure for the Murrain, or Plague among Cattle.

Take of the herb of angelica, one handful; of rue the same quantity; chop them together; then take of tar half a pint; of soap four ounces; and salt half an handful: make it into an electuary, and give it to every beast in the quantity of a small egg, rubbing their noses with tar.

Of the Loss of Appetite in Cows and Oxen.

You may perceive this when cattle of this sort do not chew the cud, which is occasioned through the want of digestion, they then forbear their meat, and do not lick themselves as usual; their eyes are dull, and they have frequent belchings. To cure this, or restore them to their appetite, use the following medicine, viz. Take of rue and pellitory of Spain, of each one handful; of featherfew, horehound, red sage, and bay-salt, of each a like quantity; put these ingredients into five pints of ale-wort, and boil them for a short space; and then, straining off the liquor, give about a pint at a time milk-warm to each beast every

every morning, not suffering them to drink till the afternoon.

The neglecting of this distemper will occasion the beast to be violently pained, which one may perceive by its suddenly starting from one place to another; which when you perceive, there is no better remedy than to tie his tail close by the body, as tight as possible, giving him then a pint of strong white wine, with half a pint of olive oil, driving him afterwards a mile or two as fast as you can get him along; and after some little resting, drive him yet a mile farther, which will occasion the medicine to operate.

A Remedy for a Cow that is Back-strained, or has the Running.

Take comfrey, archangel, knot-grass, plantain, and shepherd's purse, a handful of each; boil these, tied up in bunches, in about five pints of ale-wort; or, for want of that, in middling beer, free from the yest, till the liquor is strong of the herbs; then add an ounce of aniseeds, and about a quarter of a pound of bole armoniac, finely powdered: when these have boiled again, put in about half a pound of treacle; and when it is strained or passed through a sieve, give half the liquor to a cow in the morning, and the other half, the morning following, not suffering her to drink till the afternoon.

This stistemper is not unlike the running of the reins in other creatures.

Of the distemper called the Tail.

The disease called the tail, is by some farmers called the wolf. This is discovered by a stiffness

between ſome of the joints of the tail appearing as if the joints had been ſeparated from one another, or ſome of the legaments broken.

You ought, particularly where you are apprehenſive of this caſe, with your finger and thumb to feel between every joint of the tail; and where you find any diviſion or openneſs between the bones, or any remarkable ſoftneſs between the joints, to ſlit that part with a ſharp knife lengthways, or the other ſide of the tail, about two inches, laying in the wound the following compoſition:

Sea or common ſalt, wood-ſoot and garlic, well beaten and mixed together, of each a like quantity; binding them up with a bit of linen cloth.

Of the Flux, or Lax, or Scour in Cattle.

When a beaſt is troubled with this diſtemper, you may be ſure he will loſe his fleſh more in a day, than he can recover in a week or ten days. The remedy is, in the firſt place, to keep them from drinking much: and, ſecondly, to give them little meat the firſt day: or, as ſome would have, keep them faſting for twelve hours at leaſt. There are ſeveral drinks which you may give them on this occaſion, that have been experienced to be extremely ſerviceable to them, ſuch as the following, viz. The ſtones of grapes or raiſins, beaten to powder, to the quantity of a quarter of an ounce, and boiled in a quart of ſtrong ale or beer, may be given warm in a morning.

For want of this, you may uſe as much of the inner bark of oak boiled with ſtrong ale or beer wort, or ſtrong malt drink, free from yeſt, ſtrained

ed after boiling, and giving them about a quart in a morning, being firſt ſweetened with an ounce of coarſe ſugar well dried before the fire. Some chooſe to boil in this mixture a handful of wormwood, and an ounce of bole armoniac.

We have another receipt relating to the ſame caſe, which is likewiſe very ſucceſsful, viz.

Take rue, red ſage, and roman wormwood, if you can get it, or otherwiſe, our common wormwood may ſerve; ſhred of each of theſe one handful, and boil them half an hour in ale-wort, or good drink free from yeſt; then put in four ounces of bole armoniac, and about an ounce of the grains powdered, with a piece of butter without ſalt; let theſe boil a little, and give half the quantity to a cow or bullock in the morning, keeping them from water two or three hours afterwards; and then, miſſing a day, give them the other half.

Of the Cough in Cows and Bullocks.

Some farmers, when they perceive this among their cattle, rightly judge, that if not ſoon removed, it may prove of dangerous conſequence; and, therefore, in the beginning, give them the following medicine, viz.

A pint of barley meal, the yolk of an egg, and two or three ounces of raiſins, boiled in a quart of ale-wort, and well mixed together, for them to take in the morning faſting; always ſuppoſing that the groſſer parts muſt be taken out of the draught before you give it to the cow or ox; as the raiſins in this caſe, for example.

Another method, which is famous among the

country people, is, to take a large handful of hyſſop and boil it in water, afterwards ſtraining the water from the hyſſop, and mixing it either with wheat flower, or barley flour, and to give it the beaſt to drink. Or elſe,

You may boil hyſſop in ale-wort, about the ſame quantity, and give it a cow or an ox that has the cough, with good ſucceſs.

Sometimes theſe cattle, when they have the cough, will be led into a conſumption of the lungs; to prevent which, fetter them in the dew-lap, and give them two ounces of the juice of leeks boiled in a quart of ale.

In deſperate caſes, boil the ſeeds of fenugreek, of aniſe, and bay-berries, of each half an ounce; and madder, two ounces, in two quarts of good ale, free from the yeſt, till the liquor loſes a fourth part.

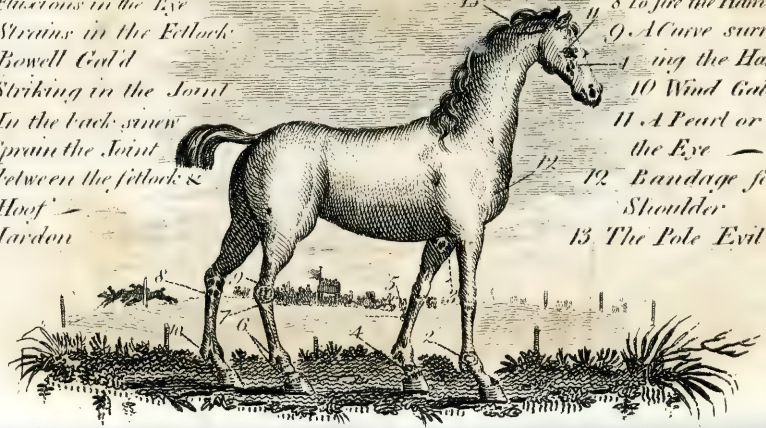
It muſt be noted, that the madder and ſeeds muſt be well beaten and mixed together before you put them into the ale; and after the liquor is paſſed through a ſieve, while it is yet warm, ſweeten it with treacle, and give it in the morning.

The Kibe in a Bullock, and its Cure.

You may know when a cow or bullock has a fever, by the watering of their eyes, their heads will be heavy, their pulſation quick, and their body much hotter than uſual; moreover, you may obſerve a viſcous liquid to fall from their mouths.

The morning following, let him blood in the tail;

1 Fluxions in the Eye
2 Strains in the Fetlock
3 Bowell Gall'd
4 Striking in the Joint
5 In the back sinew
6 Sprain the Joint between the fetlock & Hoof
7 Sardon
8 To fire the Ham or Hough
9 A Curve surrounding the Ham
10 Wind Galls
11 A Pearl or web in the Eye
12 Bandage for the Shoulder
13 The Pole Evil.



tail; and an hour after give him the following medicine, viz.

Take one handful of the young ſtalks of colewort, if they are to be had; or, for want of theſe, as much of cabbage leaves, or ſavoy leaves, or the leaves of curled wort; boil theſe in a quart or three pints of common water, with a little ſalt; and after ſtraining it off, add a little freſh butter, ſtirring it till it is entirely diſſolved: an ounce of treacle may likewiſe be mixed with this medicine, and given milk warm for four or five mornings ſucceſſively, while they are faſting.

Some farmers and others boil the colewort ſtalks in ſmall beer, which is judged to be even better than the water and ſalt.

Others boil barley or malt in water, and then boil the colewort ſtalks, and add butter and ſalt to the medicine.

Of the Stoppage of Urine in a Cow or Bullock, and the Method of Cure.

This diſtemper is ſuppoſed to be the gravel in the kidneys when it firſt appears.

We have frequently, in examining the kidneys of oxen and cows, met with rough ſtones in thoſe parts, even to the number of an hundred, in one of them about the bigneſs of a wheat corn.

But this gravel or ſtone, let us call it which we will, is ſometimes found in the bladders or urinary paſſages of theſe creatures, and then it is beſt to kill them at once; for if you obſerve them two or three days without watering, you may know it is not in the kidneys alone.

If the diſtemper ſhould happen to be in the

kidneys, as you may perceive by the cattle's difficulty of watering and groaning at that time, give them the following medicine, viz.

Boil of parſley, ſmallage, or green cellery, ſaſſafras, alexanders, and rue, of each one handful, in about two quarts of old beer; ſtrain this off, then paſs it through a ſieve when it is ſtrong of the herbs: then put in of the liquorice ſliced, aniſeed, cummin-ſeed, coriander-ſeed, and turmeric, of each an ounce; and boiling them again in the liquor till it is ſtrong of the laſt ingredients, add freſh butter and treacle to it, to the quantity of a quarter of a pound of each.

This will ſerve for two mornings.

N.B In this caſe ſome of the moſt curious will put in about a quarter of an ounce of fine oyſter ſhell powder, or two or three drams of powder of crabs eyes.

When the diſtemper is ſo far advanced that the very yard of the bullock is ſuppoſed to be ſtopped by gravel, it is adviſed by ſome of the farmers to cut them; but it has been ſometimes eaſed by putting a ſmall wire up the penis like a catheter.

The Kibe in a Bullock, and its Cure.

One receipt for a kibe, which has proved of very good uſe, is, firſt, to cut it with a ſharp knife, and then to apply the following medicine with fine tow to the wound, viz.

Take an ounce of verdigreaſe finely beaten and ſifted: work this into a ſalve with two ounces of fine ſoap, and dreſs the kibe with it.

Of

Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, which ſome call the Panteſs.

This diſtemper is called by ſome the gall in cattle, and may be known by the running of the eyes, and a large quantity of yellow wax in their ears; as alſo by a yellowneſs appearing under the upper lip.

This diſtemper commonly proceeds from the cattle's eating ſome unwholeſome food, or from poor diet. The remedy for it is as follows, viz. Take of wood-ſoot finely powdered, an ounce; plantain and rue, of each a handful; garlic, eight large cloves ſtamped; hempſeed, an ounce; or the tops of hemp, an handful; boil theſe in three pints of freſh human urine, or as much old beer; and when it has paſſed through a ſieve, give about a quart of the liquor to a large bullock; then rub his tongue and the roof of his mouth with ſalt, and chafe his back with human urine.

When a Beaſt is diſordered in his Lungs.

The Remedy.

You may perceive this diſtemper in a beaſt by the great weakneſs in his legs, ſo that he will hardly be able to ſtand, although he may ſeem fit and in good order for the butcher at the ſame time. The following medicine in this caſe may be uſed, viz.

Bruiſe eight cloves of garlic, and take one handful of wormwood, with as much liverwort; boil theſe gently in a quart of ale, free from the yeſt, and paſſing the liquor through a ſieve, add an ounce of madder finely powdered, half a dram of whole pepper, and about a dozen cloves;

which, as ſoon as they have boiled enough to give the liquor a pungency ſufficient, clear them off, and ſweeten it with two ounces of treacle, giving it to the cow or ox milk-warm.

Of the Hide-bound; or the Diſtemper called the Gargut, in Kine; from Mr. Shuttleworth, of Eſſex.

This diſtemper ſhews itſelf commonly between the claws in cows or oxen, by bliſtering there.

To cure which, you muſt firſt draw a hair line between the claws, or hoofs, in the bliſtering part, till it bleeds.

You muſt then take a handful of the leaves of the plant called moth-mullein; boil this in a quart of milk, and give it the cow in a morning faſting; or elſe boil it in ale, or ale-wort rather, becauſe there ought to be no yeſt.

Of the Gargyſe.

The diſtemper called the gargyſe, is a ſwelling on one ſide of the eye, in manner of a boil, botch, or buboe. This is as dangerous a diſtemper as any that can attend cattle. Cut with a ſharp penknife or lancet this ſwelling round about, as deep as the ſkin, to prevent its falling into the muzzle of the beaſt, which will certainly happen, if not timely prevented by this method, and prove mortal.

When you have opened the ſkin, as above directed, waſh the wound with the following preparation, viz.

Freſh human urine and ſalt muſt be gently ſimmered over a fire together, and when it is near cold, waſh the ſwelling, and the part that has been

been cut with it, mornings and evenings, till the ſwelling abates; at the ſame time giving the beaſt every other morning, ſome flour of ſulpher in warm ale, or ale-wort.

When you dreſs this botch or boil, have particular regard to ſcrape off, or clean the boil and the wounded part from the little bliſters or puſtules even till you come to the quick, and the ſore has ceaſed running.

When the ſwelling is quite gone, anoint the wound and ſore part with nerve oil and honey boiled together, while the preparation is milk-warm, and it will ſoon heal.

A general Remedy for Cattle that Lowr, or loſe the Cud.

Take a handful of the inner rind of elder, a handful of rue, and as much lung-wort, if it can eaſily be had, otherwiſe it may be let alone; chop them ſmall, and put them into three quarts of ale free from the yeſt, or in as much ale-wort; boil theſe till they are ſoft, then ſtir them; then add half an ounce of long-pepper, half an ounce of grains, half an ounce of liquorice, half an ounce of aniſeeds, a quarter of an ounce of cummin-ſeeds, an ounce of turmeric, and as much fenu-greek-ſeeds, all well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of madder; and while all theſe are boiling, take a large bowl diſh, and put into it an handful of bay-ſalt, twelve cloves of garlic, four new laid eggs, ſhells and all; grind all theſe together with a wooden peſtil, till they are well mixed, with ſome of the liquor; then add the whole body of the decoction as hot as may be, letting

letting the whole ſtand together till it is no warmer than milk from the cow, brewing it well together: give the beaſt half the quantity to drink, while it is yet warm, two mornings ſucceſſively, keeping the ox or cow warm that takes it, for four or five hours after, before you give them any water.

For a Cow or Bullock that is Clue-bound.

Take caſtile ſoap, or what ſome call caſtle-ſoap, half a pound; to this add treacle and butter, of each a like quantity; put theſe into three pints of ſoft water wherein chalk has been infuſed, though ſome would recommend ſtand lee; of either of theſe liquors take three quarts; and when the whole is diſſolved and mixed, give half the medicine to your cow or bullock in a morning, before they have drank, keeping them in a houſe till noon. Repeat this medicine two mornings.

If yet the beaſt ſhould be too much bound in his body, or the medicine ſhould not happen to operate, give him ſome ball made of butter and riff ſand.

For Oxen that are galled or bruiſed in the Neck by the Yoke.

Take train oil, and grind it well with white lead, till it becomes a ſalve; with this anoint the grieved part, and it will preſently heal the ſore, and diſcharge the ſwelling.

Of the Scab in Cows or Oxen.

This diſtemper chiefly comes from poorneſs of diet, and is very infectious among cattle, ſpreading itſelf preſently through a whole herd. It is

ſome

ſometimes occaſioned by the want of water in ſummer time.

The beſt way of curing is, to make a ſtrong decoction of tobacco-ſtalks in human urine, and to waſh the infected parts frequently with it; at the ſame time giving the beaſt the following drink:

Take of rue, angelica, of each a handful: ſhred theſe herbs ſmall, and boil them in three quarts of ale without yeſt, or new wort, and add an ounce or two of the flour of ſulphur, with butter and treacle, of each three ounces; giving it to the bullock at two mornings.

When this diſtemper happens to any bullock, it will ſoon reduce him to a leanneſs and poverty of fleſh; wherefore bleed him, and you may give him the following medicine, viz.

Of old human urine a quart, in which mix a handful of hen's dung, or half a handful of pigeon's dung, and give it to the beaſt to drink.

Of the Huſk in a Bullock, &c.

Take hyſſop, the ſmaller centaury, celandine, marſhmallows, of each an handful; boil theſe in ale free from the yeſt, or in three quarts of ale-wort; then add about three ounces of cow-ſpice, with treacle and butter, of each ſix ounces. This will make two doſes; to be given every other morning.

A Drink for a Bullock that has the Bloody Scour, or the Bloody Flux.

Take of elder buds, or elder flowers, a handful; if the elder flowers are dry, take two ounces

of

of them; hyſſop, mallows, and celandine, a handful of each.

If the cow or bullock be large, boil theſe in five pints of old ſtrong beer; but if it be but for a ſmall breed, boil theſe in three pints; to which add aniſeeds and liquorice, of each about two ounces, more or leſs, as the bullock is larger or ſmaller, with treacle and butter, of each ſix ounces; put them to madder powder about two ounces.

When you give your beaſt this drink, keep him warm, and give him warm maſhes, in each of which about a quarter of an ounce of oak bark has been grated.

While this diſtemper is upon him, do not ſuffer him by any means to drink cold water, but prevent his thirſt by maſhes only.

Of Impoſthumes.

When any botch or boil appears upon a bullock, take white lily roots, and boil them in a quart or three pints of milk, till they are ſoft; then beat them with the milk till they become a pulp, and lay them on hot to the grieved place, which will occaſion it to become ſofter by degrees, till it will be fit to open; which ſome do with a hot iron, and others do with a penknife, waſhing well the part afterwards with brandy and water.

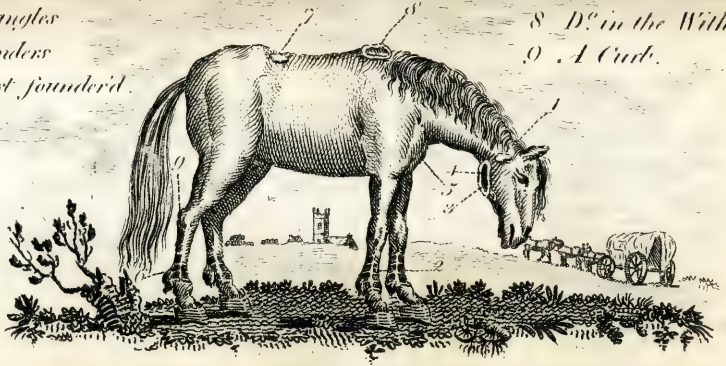
To heal a wound of this kind, it is a common practice to uſe tar, turpentine, and oil mixed together.

For a Sinew Strain.

When a beaſt is ſtrained in his ſinews, or it appears that his ſinews are weak, take maſhmallows and chickweed, of each a handful; boil them

1 The Vives
2 Decay'd Legs cauterized
3 Strangles
4 Glanders
5 Chest foundered

6 Hind Legs cauterized
7 Hurt in the Kidneys
8 Do in the Withers
9 A Curb.



them in a quart of vinegar, adding three or four ounces of tallow; or for want of vinegar, use the dregs of stale beer.

With this mixture, while it is very hot, bathe the grieved part.

For an Inflammation in the Lungs of a Bullock.

A cow or bullock troubled with this distemper will discover it by holding its head higher than common, and drawing its wind with difficulty; it will likewise be chiefly in a standing posture, without caring to lie down, and will groan very much.

The cure is to bleed it in the neck, and then give it the following dose, viz.

Take lungwort, celandine, and hyssop, of each a handful; of the smaller centaury, dried, half a handful; elder flowers dried, an ounce: or for want of them, four ounces of elder tops: boil these well together in a quart of ale-wort, or, in lieu of that, in a quart of ale free from yest; then press the herbs, and strain the liquor from them, putting at the same time to it an ounce and half of cow-spice, or for want of that, aniseed, and fenugreek seeds, of each one ounce, with about an ounce and half of liquorice sliced; boil these together for a little while, and add of butter and treacle six ounces each, which will make a medicine to be given two successive mornings.

The fettering of a bullock (in this distemper) in the dew-lap with hellebore has proved effectual.

An Unguent for Cows and Bullocks that have any Sore or Wound about them.

Take hog's lard finely rendered, six ounces; honey,

honey, an ounce and half; bees-wax and roſin, of each half an ounce; ſtir theſe over a gentle fire together till they melt.

An Ointment for a Bullock or a Cow that has a ſwelling attending any wound.

Take of hog's lard, linſeed oil, and red lead, of each three ounces.

Melt the oil and hog's lard together; then add the red lead, and ſtir it well off the fire till the compoſition is cold.

This ſalve being warmed and diſſolved with a hot iron, may be rubbed upon the ſwollen part once a-day, and it will certainly take the ſwelling down.

A Water for an old Wound or Sore in a Bullock or Cow.

Take of white copperas, three ounces? rock-allum, one ounce and a half; bole armoniac, ſix or ſeven ounces; let theſe be finely pulverized and mixed together, putting them then in a glazed earthen veſſel over the fire, and ſtir them for about fifteen or eighteen minutes, till they ſeem to be well incorporated.

Take off then the mixture, and let it cool; after which beat the compoſition in a marble mortar, till it is reduced to a fine powder.

You muſt then boil three quarts of ſpring water, which ſhould rather be that ariſing from a ſpring of chalk than any other; and cloſely cover it while it is boiling.

After the water has boiled for five minutes, pour it hot into a clean veſſel, and mix with it about

about three ounces of the powder, ſtirring it well as ſoon as the powder is put in.

In two or three days this water will be well ſettled, and then alter it, and preſerve the clear liquor, in a bottle well ſtopped.

When you have occaſion to uſe this water, make it as hot as it can be endured upon the affected place, dipping a linen rag into it, and applying that to the wound; which may be repeated at leaſt twice, if not three times the firſt day, and afterwards bind upon the ſore a piece of linen cloth well ſoaked in the ſaid water.

If the wound happens to be deep, even though there may be a fiſtula, force in ſome of this water warm with a ſyringe, and it will even cure this diſtemper.

An Ointment for a Green wound in a Bullock or Cow.

The ointment of tobacco is of excellent uſe on this occaſion, and is even good if any of the ſinews are hurt; therefore a farmer who keeps a great number of cattle ſhould not be without it, no more than oil of turpentine.

Bees-wax, roſin, freſh butter, or hog's lard, with turpentine, alſo makes an excellent plaſter for freſh wounds in cattle; and it is remarkable, that upon the application of this ointment, no flies or inſects can come near the wound.

Of the Haw, or other Diſeaſes in the Eyes of Cattle, which occaſion Weeping or inflammation; or for the Pin or Web.

When you perceive the eyes of cattle to be ſore, and flowing with water, take of white copperas,

peras, the quantity of half a dram, in the lump, and diſſolve it in ſpring water about half a wine pint; waſh the eyes of the beaſt with the water twice or thrice a-day.

But if the eyes are much inflamed, waſh them with eyebright water, mixed with an equal quantity of the juice of houſe leek.

Or, on the ſame occaſion, where there is danger of a pin or web, or when a beaſt has received any cut or ſtroke croſs his eyes, uſe the following powder, viz.

Take a new laid egg, and having taken out half the white, fill it up with ſalt, and a little fine flour of ginger; wrap this in a wet cloth, and roaſt it hard in ſome hot cinders or embers; then beat it to powder, ſhell and all; and when it is finely pulverized, keep it cloſely ſtopped in a bottle for uſe.

When you uſe this powder, blow a little of it through a quill into the eye of the beaſt, eſpecially in that which ſeems the moſt inflamed.

For the Bite of a mad Dog, Viper, or Slow Worm.

Take a pint of olive oil, and infuſe in that four or five handfuls of plantain leaves, ſhred ſmall, for eight or nine days; then boil theſe together till the leaves grow criſp, and ſtrain it into a glazed earthen veſſel, and anoint the part with it frequently till the wound or ſore is healed. This is an oil generally uſed by the viper catchers.

Some make the following plaſter; of bole armoniac, ſanguis draconis, barley meal, with the leaves of plantain ſhred ſmall, or beaten together in a mortar, and then beat up with whites of eggs.

eggs. This ſerves as a plaſter to be laid on freſh every morning and evening.

Of the falling down of the Palate.

When a beaſt labours hard and wants water, he is commonly attacked with the falling down of the palate; he will yet endeavour to eat, but to little purpoſe.

To remedy this, the beaſt muſt be caſt, and you may then thruſt up the palate with your hand; and as ſoon as that is done, bleed him in the ſame place, and anoint the wounded part with honey and ſalt well mixed together, turning him then to graſs; for dry meat is by no means proper for him.

A Remedy for Bruiſes in Cattle.

Take brooklime two handfuls; chop it ſmall, and boil it in tallow, or in hog's lard, for fifteen minutes, and apply it warm to the affected place.

A Mixture for a Lameneſs in a Cow or Bullock, or when they are Shoulder-pitched, or Cup ſprung.

Take of oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of peter, and oil of ſpike, of each the like quantity: mix theſe with ſix ounces of linſeed oil, and anoint the grieved place once every day till it is well. Or,

Take nerve oil and linſeed oil, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and anoint the injured part once a-day, keeping the mixture warm whilſt you uſe it.

A Drink for Cows and Bullocks that are Shrew-bitten, or bitten by mad Dogs or Vipers.

Take of rue, the ſmaller centaury, box, and St. John's wort, of each one handful; boil theſe

in

in ſix quarts of ale-wort, till the liquor is ſtrong of the herbs; then ſtrain it off, and add a quart of water to it; then add five ounces of the flour of ſulphur, and of cow ſpice three large ſpoonfuls, with one ſpoonful of oyſter-ſhell powder.

N. B. This will ſerve for ſix doſes.

A Salve, or Charge, for any Wound by a Stub or Thorn, where ſome Parts of them are ſuppoſed to lodge in the Wound.

On theſe occaſions take black ſnails from commons, or, as ſome call them, black ſlugs, with as much black ſoap; beat theſe together till they are well mixed, and make a ſalve, which apply to the wound.

For a Beaſt that has a Bone broken or miſplaced.

When the bone is ſet right, or put into its true place, uſe the following preparation, viz.

Burgundy pitch and tallow, of each a like quantity; put to them as much linſeed oil, as, when they are well mixed, will make a ſalve or charge, to be plaſtered over the afflicted part.

When this is laid on, ſplent it, and cover it with a woollen cloth; and keep it on twenty days, in which time the bone will be well knit.

A Purge for a Cow or Bullock.

Take butter, tar, and honey, with a little caſtile ſoap; mix theſe well together, and give the mixture in balls as big as pigeon's eggs; two balls in a morning.

Of the breeding of Milk in Cows, and the Way to promote it.

Draw whey with ſtrong beer and milk; in which boil aniſeed, and coriander ſeed, finely beaten

beaten to powder, with an ounce of ſugar candy well pulverized; give a quart of this medicine to a cow every morning, which will not only make her milk ſpring freely, but will greatly increaſe it.

Of the Rot in Oxen or Cows.

When this diſtemper attacks any beaſt, it will fall from its meat, quickly be lean, and have a continual ſcouring.

To remedy this diſtemper, take bay-berries finely pulverized, myrrh, ivy leaves, featherfew, and the leaves of elder; put theſe into freſh human urine, with a lump of yellow clay, and a little bay ſalt; mix them well together, and give a pint each morning warm to the beaſt.

A Remedy for ſwollen Cods in a Bull.

Take two quarts of ſtrong old beer, in which put a handful of the young ſhoots of elder, with two handfuls of the bark taken from the woody part of the common black-berry buſh; boil theſe gently till half the liquor is conſumed, then ſtrain it off, and keep it for uſe.

When you uſe this, bathe the parts morning and evening, with the liquor made pretty hot, and bind up the grieved part afterwards in a double linen cloth that has been dipped in the liquor.

For a Cow that Piſſes Blood.

Take oak, ſhave off the outer bark, and boil it in ſpring water till it is red; as alſo comfrey, ſhepherd's purſe, plaintain, ſage, green hemp or nettles, of each a handful, and boil them with the bark; ſtrain it, and put a good handful of

ſalt

ſalt in the water; as alſo ſome alum, bole armoniac, chalk, or the powder of ſea-coal. If your beaſt is weak, give leſs than a quart: if ſtrong, more; once often ſerves, but twice will ſurely cure the beaſt. Give it lukewarm.

Another.

Toaſt a piece of bread, and cover it well with tar, and give it. It is occaſioned, ſome ſay, by their brouſing on oak leaves, &c. Put a frog down a cow's throat, and drive her next day into water, and ſhe will directly piſs clear. It is a preſent cure.

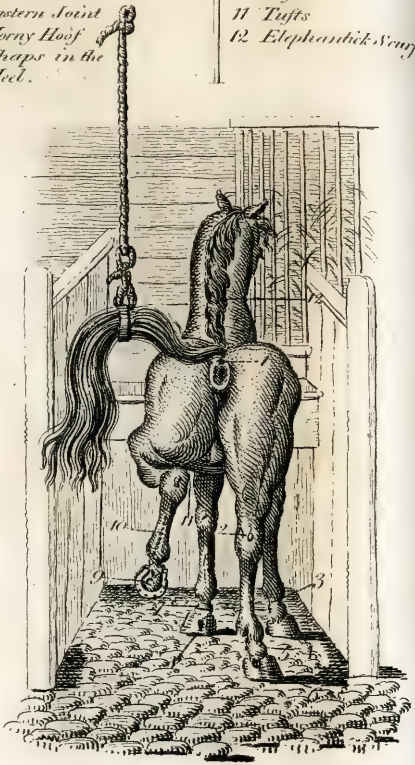
For the Blain in a Cow.

When firſt taken, they ſtare, and foam with their tongues out of their mouths; then immediately prick her in the noſe, or bleed her in the neck, which will keep her alive twenty-four hours; then take a handful of ſalt in about a pint of water, and give it her, putting immediately a whole egg down her throat: ſometimes they have it behind under their tail, when a bliſter will appear; this is cured by running your hand down her fundament cloſe fingered, and brought wide out, which breaks the blain within. If this is not preſently diſcovered, it kills them.

For the black or red Water in Cows, a Diſtemper next to the piſſing of Blood.

Take a piece of iron, heat it red hot in the fire, and put it to two quarts of milk; then let the milk cool, and give it the beaſt blood warm, and it will bind up the bloody iſſue after two or three times giving.

1 Operation for pursy horses
2 Elbow of the Hough
3 Shackle Vien
4 Close Heel'd
5 Eastern Joint
6 Horny Hoof
7 Chaps in the Heel.
8 Hoof bound
9 Sole of the Foot
10 Ratstail on the Legs
11 Tufts
12 Elephantick Scurf.



For a Cow that ſtrains in Calving, when her Calf-haulm, Udder, or Bag, will come down, and ſwell as much as a blown Bladder.

Take new milk, and ſtrew therein linſeed bruiſed to powder, or chalk, or pepper, but linſeed is beſt; put it up with your hand, and let her hinder part ſtand higheſt for two or three days.

For a Cow, who by laying on the Earth, and too ſoon drinking cold Water after Calving, her Calfhaulm ſwells and lies over the neck of the Bladder, ſtopping the Urine, that ſhe cannot ſtale, or ſtand on her Feet.

Take two ſacks, or a winding-cloth, put it under her body, faſten a rope to it, and put it over a beam in the barn, and draw her up that ſhe cannot touch the ground with her feet; then let a woman anoint her hand, and work the calf's-haulm from the bladder, that the water may have a paſſage. Give her warm bedding, warm drink, and warm clothes.

For a Cow that cannot clean.

Take a large handful of pennyroyal, and boil it in three pints of ale; then ſtrain it, and put one pound of treacle into it, and let it juſt boil; take it off, and put a halfpenny worth of flower of brimſtone into it, ſo give it in a horn to a cow. Inſtead of pennyroyal you may uſe ſouthernwood.

To cure Swellings, or Snarled Bags in a Cow.

Take rue, and adder's tongue; ſtamp them together, and ſqueeze out the juice; mix this with a pound of freſh butter from the churn without

ſalt, and make it into an ointment. This is an excellent remedy.

For a ſucking Calf that ſcoureth.

You muſt take a pint of verjuice, and clay that is burnt till it be red, or very well burnt tobacco-pipes, pound them to powder, and ſearce them very finely; put to it a little powder of charcoal, then blend them together, and give it to the calf, and he will mend in a night's time for certain.

To feed Calves, while they ſuck.

Put to them a trough of barley meal, and it will whiten and fatten. Some give them oats in troughs all the time of their ſucking; and the night before they have them to market, cut off a piece of the tail, and tie up with a ſhoemaker's end; and, when at market, will give them a cram or two of flour mixed with claret, which keeps them from ſcouring.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECEIPTS

FOR THE

Cure of moſt Common Diſtempers

INCIDENT TO

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

EVERY farmer that buys ſheep or lambs, ſhould take care that they be all in good health, and not buy more than his graſs will feed; for if he does, ſome of the weakeſt muſt ſtarve, or the whole flock ſuffer for want of ſufficient graſs, which makes them eat poiſonous weeds, and ſo periſh for want of proper remedies to relieve them; for which reaſon we have here laid down all the medicines that are neceſſary for ſhepherds, &c. to keep them.

To prepare Tar to apply outwardly to Sheep, for the Scab or the Ray.

Tar may be either mixed with the greaſe of poultry, or gooſe greaſe, or hog s-lard, or butter that has been made up without ſalt; to every pound of tar you muſt uſe half the quantity of either of the former, which may be well mixed together. Some chooſe to melt their butter to oil

before they mix it with the tar, and it mixes the better, and is more healing.

To make Broom ſalve, an excellent Remedy for the Scab, or any other Diſtemper that appears on the Skin of Sheep.

This ſalve is of great uſe to ſuch as have large flocks of ſheep; it anſwers the end of preparing tar, and is much cheaper than tar, where broom is to be had.

To make this, take twenty gallons of ſpring water, from a gravelly ſoil rather than any other, or in the room of that as much clear river or rain water; put to this of green broom tops, ſtalks, leaves, and flowers, ſhred ſmall, about ten gallons, and let it ſimmer or boil gently till it becomes of the conſiſtence of a jelly, or till it be pretty thick; then add of ſtale human urine two quarts, and as much beef or pork brine made ſtrong of the ſalt; and to theſe add about two pound of mutton ſuit, well melted and cleaned; ſtir theſe well together for about a minute or two, till the ſuit is mixed; and then ſtrain all off into ſuch a veſſel as you think convenient, to be kept for uſe.

How to uſe the Broom-ſalve for the Ray and Scab in Sheep.

This ſalve is very ſpeedy and certain in curing the diſempers called the Ray and Scab in Sheep.

If you uſe either this or the other prepared tar to a ſheep when it is in full ſtapple (that is, before it is ſhorne) divide the wool, that you may ſee the inflamed part, and anoint it well, and the parts about it, at leaſt half an inch round; then cloſe

cloſe the wool again, and the diſtemper will ceaſe, and the wool not be diſcoloured.

When a ſheep is troubled with the ſcab, you may preſently diſcover it by its rubbing the diſtempered part againſt trees or poſts, and with his horns; and as ſoon as you perceive this, you ſhould apply either of the prepared medicines.

The broom-ſalve is alſo of great uſe in deſtroying the ticks or ſheep-lice, and the wool will not be the worſe for ſale.

If you uſe this ſalve to ſheep newly ſhorn, let it be warmed, and waſh the infected part with a ſponge or woollen rag dipped into it.

But as the ſcab in ſheep proceeds chiefly from poor diet, ſo when we apply this outward remedy, give them freſh and good paſture; for good food will help the cure, as well as prevent the evil. Sheep delight in ſhifting the paſture often, and if they have plenty they will take only that which is wholeſome for them; otherwiſe they will be forced to eat ſuch herbs as may prove injurious to them.

To cure the Skit or Looſeneſs in Sheep.

Take ſalt, alum or chalk, and give it in ſmall drink or water, and it will knit and help them preſently.

To prevent and cure the Rot in Sheep.

Take a peck or better of malt, and maſh it as though you would brew it into beer or ale, and make eleven or twelve gallons of liquor; then boil in this liquor a good quantity of herbs, viz. ſhepherd's purſe, ſage, comfrey, plantain, penny-royal, wormwood, and bloodwort, of each a good

quantity, and boil them in the ſaid liquor very well; then ſtrain them forth, and put a little veſt therein; after that put a peck of ſalt, and tun, and put it up in a veſſel: then give it your ſheep in wet weather, after April comes in, ſeven or eight ſpoonfuls a-piece, once every week; if it be dry weather, you need not ſo often: and thus continue till May or after, as you ſee cauſe, according to the dryneſs or wetneſs of the weather. Give them now and then a little tar mixed with herb de grafs chopped, and it will cleanſe the bowels of much corruption, and be healthful to the blood.

To deſtroy Ticks or Tickels in Sheep, which annoy and ſpoil the Skins of Sheep, and keep them low in Fleſh.

Take the root of the common wood maple, or acerminus, cut it in chips or grind it, and make a decoction of it in common water; the quantity of about an ounce to a pint of water, which muſt be drawn clear from the root as ſoon as it is cold: this water being applied to the ſkin of the ſheep where the ticks happen to prevail moſt, is a certain deſtroyer of them. We need not tell a bred ſhepherd, that the wool muſt be firſt gently opened with the fingers before the liquor is applied. Some uſe a linen cloth that has been well ſoaked in it: others apply this with a ſponge to the ſheep, immediately after they are ſhorn, to prevent the tick for the future, and even to deſtroy the eggs of the ticks which may remain upon the body of the ſheep.

Of the Worm in the Foot, and the Cure.

The worm in the foot ſhews itſelf by a ſwelling

ling between the two claws, which makes the ſheep go lame; therefore when you find a ſheep lame of any foot, you are to examine between the hoofs, and if he is troubled with this diſtemper, you will find a hole big enough to admit a pin's head, in which you may obſerve five or ſix black hairs about an inch long; then with a ſharp pointed knife open the ſkin a quarter of an inch on each ſide the hole, and by preſſing it gently with your thumb above the ſlit, take hold of the black hairs with the other hand, and there will come out a worm like a ſolid piece of fleſh, about two or three inches long. The wound muſt afterwards be anointed with tar to heal it, or you may uſe the broom-ſalve inſtead of tar.

Of the Cough in Sheep.

When ſheep are troubled with the cough and ſhortneſs of breath, bleed them in the ear, and take ſome oil of almonds and white wine, which mix well together, and pour into their noſtrils about a ſpoonful at a time. You may obſerve, that when ſheep are thus afflicted with a cough and ſhortneſs of breath, they are ſubject to be ſcabbed about their lips; the remedy for which is, to beat hyſſop and bay-ſalt, of each a like quantity together, and rub their lips, their palates, and their mouths with it; but if there ſhould be any ulcerous places, anoint them with vinegar and tar well mixed together.

A Remedy when Sheep happen to ſwallow any venemous Worm, Horſe-leech, or poiſonous Herb.

When ſheep have happened to eat any thing that occaſions their body to ſwell, bleed them in

the lips and under the tail, giving them a large ſpoonful of oil olive, or ſharp white wine vinegar, or two good ſpoonfuls of human urine, from a ſound perſon.

Againſt the Murrain.

Take the dried flowers of wormwood, or of rue; mix them with common ſalt, and give them to ſuch ſheep as are infected, or are in danger of being infected. About a dram is enough for each ſheep in a morning, in a ſpoonful or two of human urine.

The Red Water in Sheep, and of the common cure for that Diſtemper.

The red water is accounted one of the moſt dangerous diſtempers attending the flock, bringing whatever ſheep it attacks to death in a ſhort time, unleſs it be diſcovered at the firſt coming; whereas in the rot, a ſheep that happens to be taken with it, may live for a month or more. The remedy for the red water is, to bleed the ſheep in the foot and under the tail; then apply to the ſore places the leaves of rue and wormwood, or the tender ſhoots of either of them, bruiſed and well mixed with bay-ſalt; and give them, by way of diet, fine hay, in the mornings and evenings, or other dry meat ſprinkled a little with ſalt.

For the Wild-fire in Sheep.

This is as dangerous a diſtemper as any that can attend the flock, and was for a long time held incurable; but ſome of the moſt intelligent ſhepherds have made a ſalve which has done great ſervice. Their medicine is made of chervil, bruiſed

1 *Operation for Virtigo or Staggers*
2 *Seton to draw humours from the Eyes*
3 *A Wen*
4 *Operation for a Chest founder*
5 *Cloven or Ox feet*

bruiſed and beat up with ſtale beer, with which the ſore or afflicted place muſt be anointed. Or, to take another method, which is as certain, prepare a waſh made of common water one quarter of a pint; the quantity of a horſe bean of white copperas; waſh the ſore part with this water twice or thrice in an hour's time, and it is a certain cure.

Of ſore Eyes in Sheep, and the Remedy.

Although ſheep have a dullneſs in their eyes when rotten, yet ſometimes they are ſubject to have a flux of humourswhich weaken their ſight, and without timely help will bring them to be ſtark blind. Some of our ſhepherds uſe on this occaſion the juice of celandine, which they drop into the eye; others uſe, with as good judgment, the juice of the leaves of ground ivy, which ſhould be forcibly ſpirted out of the mouth, into the ſheep's eye; or a decoction made of either of the foregoing plants in common water will do as well; and you may have always the ſame remedies ready at hand, without the trouble of ſeeking the plants when you have occaſion for them. It is neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that when you make theſe decoctions, about five or ſix grains of allum may be boiled in every pint of water; or if you uſe white copperas in this caſe of the eyes, infuſe about ſeven grains of the copperas, in half a pint of fair water, it is a ſoveteign remedy.

Of the Tag, or Belt in Sheep.

Sheep are ſaid to be taggered or belt when they have a flux, or continued running of ordure,

which lighting upon the tail, the heat of the dung, by its ſcalding, breeds the ſcab. The common cure for this diſtemper is, firſt to cut off or ſhear the tags of wool that are berayed, ſo as to lay the ſore bare; then waſh the raw part with human urine, or ſtrong beef or pork brine; then ſtrew the place with fine mould, or dried earth; and after that, lay on tar mixed well with goofe-greaſe, or hog's lard; repeat a ſtrewing of fine mould, and it is a certain cure, as far as outward application can act. This is the common receipt; but to give them as a diet, oats, fine hay, with a little ſprinkling of bay-ſalt finely beat, and a ſmall quantity of the powder of juniper-berries, will certainly remove the cauſe.

Of the Meaſles, or Pox in Sheep.

This diſtemper ſhews itſelf at firſt in the ſkin, in ſmall pimples, either of a red or purpliſh colour and is very infectious; ſo that whenever a ſheep is attacked with it, it ought inſtantly to be removed from the flock, and put into a freſh-ſpringing paſture. The outward application uſed by the ſhepherds, is to boil the leaves of roſemary in ſtrong vinegar, about three ounces of leaves to a pint of vinegar, and to waſh the puſtules or ſore parts with that decoction.

Of the Blood in Sheep, and its Remedy.

This diſtemper we take to be a ſort of meaſles or pox, attended with ſuch a degree of fever, as will not ſuffer any breaking out in the ſkin; for it is generally obſerved, that the ſkin of ſuch a ſheep is redder than any other ſheep in any other diſtemper. In which caſe you are to bleed him

as you perceive him ſtagger, by cutting off the upper part of his ears, which is the moſt ready way; and by bleeding him under the eye immediately after, which forwards the cure begun in the cutting the ears; for thereby the head is immediately aſſiſted, and they will ſoon recover. But as, from the beginning of the diſtemper to the death of the ſheep, it is no more than five or ſix minutes, ſo a ſhepherd ought to be very watchful, and ready to bleed him, as ſoon as the foregoing ſymptoms appear. Some ſuppoſe this diſtemper to proceed from the ſheep eating pennygraſs, while others ſuppoſe it to be an over-fulneſs of blood from rank diet.

Of the Wood-evil, and its cure.

The wood-evil is ſeldom or ever found among ſheep that have their paſture in low grounds; but for the moſt part amongſt thoſe that feed upon poor uplands, and grounds over-run with fern. The remedy is to bleed them in the vein under the eye.

This diſtemper commonly happens about April or May; ſeizing the ſheep in the neck, making them hold their heads awry, and occaſioning them to halt in their going, and will be their death in a day or two, if the aforeſaid remedy of bleeding be not timely uſed, and freſh paſture in low lands provided for them.

If a lamb is ſeized with a fever, or any other ſickneſs, take him away from his dam, for fear of her catching it; which done, draw ſome milk from the ewe, and put to it ſo much rain water, and make the lamb ſwallow it down. This is a

certain cure for a ſick lamb, if you keep him warm.

There is a certain ſcab on the chin of lambs, at ſome ſeaſons, occaſioned by their feeding on graſs covered with dew; it is called by the ſhepherds the Dartars, which will kill a lamb if not ſtopped.

A cure for the Dartars.

Take ſalt and hyſſop, in like proportion; beat them together, and therewith chafe the palate of the mouth, the tongue, and all the muzzle; then waſh the ſcab with vinegar; and after that anoint it with tar and hog's greaſe mixed together.

There is alſo a ſcabbineſs that often happens to lambs when they are but half a year old; to cure which you muſt greaſe them with tar mixed with two parts of gooſe greaſe.

To faſten looſe Teeth in Sheep or Lambs.

When you obſerve their teeth looſe, which you will ſee by their not feeding, then let them blood under the tail, and rub their gums with powder of mallow-roots.

Lambs are generally yeaned in the ſpring, at which time ſhepherds ſhould take great care to cheriſh the ewes, that they may be ſtrong and able to deliver their lambs, otherwiſe they will have many abortive or dead lambs. And if the ewes are not able to deliver themſelves, then the ſhepherd ſhould be always ready to help them, by ſetting his foot on their necks, and with his hands to pluck it gently from them.

If a lamb is likely to die when firſt lambed, open

open his mouth and blow therein, and he will ſoon recover.

Cutting or Gelding of Lambs.

The age of cutting is from three or nine days old, after which they are rank of blood, which will fall into the cod in cutting, and there lie and kill them; to prevent which, put a little powder of roſin into the cod, and that will dry up the quarie blood.

A ſure way of cutting: let one hold the lamb between his legs, or in his lap, and turn the lamb on his back, holding all his feet upright together; if you ſee black ſpots in his flanks, do not cut him; for he is rank of blood, and will ſurely die. Let the cutter hold the tip of the cod in his left hand, and with a ſharp penknife, cut the top thereof an inch long quite away. Then with his thumbs and his two fore fingers of both hands, ſlip the cod ſoftly down over the ſtones, and then with his teeth holding the left ſtone in his mouth, draw it ſoftly out as long as the ſtring is; then draw forth the other ſtone in like manner. Spit in the cod, and anoint his flanks on both ſides of the cod with freſh greaſe, and ſo let him go.

Againſt the flowing of the Gall.

When a ſheep is troubled with this diſtemper, he will ſtand ſhrinking with all his feet together; to cure which, give him half a ſpoonful of aqua-vitæ, mixed with ſo much vinegar; and let him blood under the tail. The above remedy is alſo very good againſt the red water in ſheep.

For the Itch or Scab in Sheep.

Take a ſmall quantity of the herb bears-foot; with

with the root of camelion noir, which is the great thiſtle that hath milk in it; boil them together, and waſh the ſcabby place therewith, and it will certainly cure them.

A Cure for the Staggers in Lambs or young Sheep.

Take of long pepper, liquorice, aniſeeds, and hempſeeds, of each a penny worth; beat all theſe together, and mix with it ſome new milk and honey, and give each lamb or ſheep two or three ſpoonfuls milk warm. This ſhould, if poſſible, be done in the month of May.

OBSER-

OBSESVATIONS AND RECEIPTS,

FOR THE

Cure of moſt Common Diſtempers

INCIDENT TO

HOGS.

THE hog is a hurtful and ſpoiling beaſt, ſtout, hardy, and troubleſome to rule; however, he is a very profitable creature, where they have convenience to keep him, ſuch as in farms where there are large dairies, it is neceſſary, that to each cow there ſhould be a hog for the offals of the dairy; ſuch as ſkimmed milk, or flit-milk, butter-milk, whey, and the waſhings of the dairy, which will afford them food ſufficient to nouriſh them; and as there needs no more to be ſaid concerning ſwine, we ſhall now treat of their diſeaſes, and the cure of them.

Rules to know when Swine are in Health.

All ſwine in health curl their tails, for which reaſon the beſt ſwine-herds will by no means ſuffer them to be blooded in that part; but in the ears, and about the neck, when bleeding is neceſſary. They are very ſubject to fevers, which they ſhew by hanging their heads, and turning

them on one ſide, running on a ſudden, and ſtopping ſhort, which is commonly, if not always, attended with a giddineſs, which occaſions them to drop, and die, if not timely prevented. When you obſerve this diſtemper upon them, you muſt ſtrictly regard which ſide their head turns to, and bleed them in the ear, or in the neck, on the contrary ſide. Some would adviſe to bleed them likewiſe under the tail, about two inches below the rump. It is very certain that this giddineſs, or, as ſome call it, ſtaggers, in a hog, proceeds from an over-quantity of blood, and by bleeding them in time they will certainly recover.

In bleeding of hogs near the tail, you may obſerve a large vein to riſe above the reſt. The old farmers uſed to beat this vein with a little ſtick, in order to make it riſe or ſwell. Open this vein lengthways with your fleam, or fine penknife; and after taking away a ſufficient quantity of blood, ſuch as ten ounces from a hog of about fourteen ſtone, or fifteen or ſixteen from a hog of five and-twenty and upwards, bind up the orifice either with baſt taken from a freſh mat, or with a ſlip taken from the inner bark of the lime tree, or the inner bark of a willow, or the elm. After bleeding, keep them in the houſe for a day or two, giving them barley meal mixed with warm water, and allowing them to drink nothing but what is warm, water chiefly, without any mixture. In the paſte made with barley meal, ſome of the moſt curious ſwine-herds will give about half an ounce a-day of the bark of oak ground fine.

Of

1. The Lampas
2. Knuckles over
3. A Sand Crack
4. Crown Scab
5. Where to bleed for the Shoulder Slip or Shoulder Wrench.

Of the Quinſey in Swine.

This is a diſtemper which ſwine are very ſubject to, and will prevent their feeding, and frequently happens when they are half fatted; ſo that we have known after five or ſix weeks putting up, that they have eaten near ten buſhels of peaſe, three or four days of this diſtemper has reduced them to as great poverty in fleſh as they were in before they were put up to feed. This diſtemper is a ſwelling in the throat, and is remedied by bleeding a little above the ſhoulders, or behind the ſhoulders. But the method which we take to be the moſt certain, is to bleed them under the tongue, though ſome pretend that fettering is the moſt certain method of cure. However, any of theſe methods will do.

Of the Kernels in Swine, and the Cure.

This diſtemper called the kernels, is likewiſe a ſwelling in the throat: the remedy for which is bleeding them under the tongue, and rubbing their mouths after bleeding, with ſalt and wheat flour, finely beaten and mixed well together. If a ſow happens to be with pig, and has this diſtemper upon her, give her the roots of the common field narciſſus, or yellow daffodil.

Loathing of Meat in Swine, or their diſcharging it involuntarily by Vomit, and the Remedy.

When ſwine diſcharge their meat by vomit, their ſtomachs may be corrected by giving them the raſpings of ivory or hart's-horn, dried in a pan with ſalt, which muſt be mixed with their meat, which ſhould be chiefly ground beans, or ground acorns; or, for want of theſe, barley indifferently

differently broken in the mill, and ſcalded with the above ingredients. Madder is likewiſe good to be given them on this occaſion, mixed with their meat. This diſtemper however is not mortal, but has the ill effect of reducing ſwine in their fleſh. It certainly prevents the diſtemper called the blood in ſwine, or the gargut, as ſome call it, which generally proceeds from their eating too much freſh graſs when they are firſt turned abroad in the ſpring.

Of the Gargut or Blood, in Swine.

This diſtemper, among country people, is always eſteemed mortal. Some call it a madneſs in ſwine. It ſhews itſelf moſt like the fever in ſwine, by ſtaggering in their gait, and loathing their meat. In the fever, however, they will eat freely till the very time they drop; but in this, their ſtomach will fall off a day or two before the ſtaggering or giddineſs appears. The cure for which is, to bleed the hog, as ſoon as you perceive him attacked with this diſtemper, under the ears and under the tail, according to the opinion of ſome. To make him bleed freely, beat him with a ſmall wand where the inciſions were made: though it is ſeldom in this diſtemper that the blood does not come freely enough from the vein, if it be rightly opened. After bleeding, keep the hog in the houſe, give him barley meal in warm whey, in which mixture give him madder, or red oker powdered, or bole.

Of the Spleen, in Swine.

As ſwine are inſatiable creatures, they are frequently troubled with abundance of the ſpleen; the

the remedy for which is, to give them ſome twigs of tamariſk boiled or infuſed in water; or if ſome of the ſmall tender twigs of tamariſk, freſh gathered, were to be chopped ſmall and given them in their meat, it would greatly aſſiſt them: for the juice and every part of this wood, is of extraordinary benefit to ſwine in moſt caſes, but in this diſtemper eſpecially.

Of the Choler in Hogs, the Remedy.

The diſtemper called the choler, in ſwine, ſhews itſelf by the hog's loſing its fleſh, forſaking its meat, and being more inclined to ſleep than ordinary, even refuſing the freſh food of the field, and falling into a deep ſleep as ſoon as he enters it. It is common, in this diſtemper, for a hog to ſleep more than three parts in four of its time; and conſequently he cannot eat as nature requires him ſufficiently for his nouriſhment. This is what one may call a lethergy, for he is no ſooner aſleep but he ſeems dead, not being ſenſible or moving, though you beat him with the greateſt violence, till on his own accord he recovers.

The moſt certain and approved remedy for it is, the root of the cucumis ſilveſtries, or wild cucumber, as ſome call it, ſtamped and ſtrained with water, given them to drink. This will immediately cauſe them to vomit, and ſoon after to become lively and leave their drowſineſs. When the ſtomach is thus diſcharged, give them horſe-beans, ſoftened in pork brine, if poſſible; or, for want of that, in beef brine, or in freſh human urine, from ſome healthful perſon; or elſe acorns that have been infuſed a day or two in common water

water and ſalt, about a fortieth part of ſalt to the water.

It would be neceſſary to keep them in the houſe during the time of the operation, and not to ſuffer them to go out till the middle of the next day, firſt giving them a good feed of barley meal, mixed with water wherein a little oak bark has been infuſed three or four hours.

Of the Peſtilence or Plague, in Swine.

This diſtemper is judged to be infectious, and therefore all ſwine that are taken with it, muſt immediately be ſeparated from the herd, and put into ſome houſe where none but the infected may come. In this, as well as in all other caſes where ſwine are diſtempered, let them have clean ſtraw: give them when they are thus attacked, about a pint of good white wine, or raiſins wherein ſome of the roots of the polypody of the oak have been boiled, and wherein about ten or twelve bruiſed berries of ivy have been infuſed. This medicine will purge them, and, by correcting their ſtomachs will diſcharge the diſtemper.

If, after the firſt, another hog ſhould be ſeized with the ſame illneſs, let the houſe or ſty be cleaned well from the ſtraw and dung of the firſt diſtempered hog. At the firſt of his entrance give him ſome bunches of wormwood, freſh gathered, for him to feed on at his pleaſure; obſerving every time that you have occaſion to bring in new-diſtempered ſwine, to give them clean litter and clean houſes.

The polypody of the oak in white wine, as above directed, is likewiſe an approved remedy for

for the diſtemper mentioned above, called the Choler.

Of Meaſled Swine.

Swine, when they are troubled with this diſtemper, will have a much hoarſer voice than uſual, their tongues will be pale, and their ſkin will be thick ſet with bliſters, about the bigneſs of peaſe. As this diſtemper is natural to ſwine, the ancients adviſe, that you give them their meat out of leaden troughs by way of prevention. Is is alſo a common practice, where this diſtemper prevails (for it is in ſome ſort peſtilential) to give the hogs an infuſion of briony root and cummin water, every morning in their firſt feed, by way of precaution. But the more ſure way is to prepare the following medicine, viz.

Sulphur, half a pound; alum, three ounces; bay berries, three quarters of a pint; ſoot, two ounces. Beat theſe all together, tie them in a linen cloth, and lay them in the water which you give them to drink, ſtirring them firſt in the water.

Of the Diſtemper in the Lungs of Swine, and its cure.

Swine, as they are of a hot nature, are ſubject to a diſtemper which is called the thirſt, or lungs, according to ſome farmers. This is what we deſign to treat of, as it is a diſtemper proceeding purely from want of water, and what they are never ſubject to but in the ſummer time, or where water is wanting. It is frequently to the farmer's expence very greatly, when ſwine are put up to be fatted, that there is not due care to give

them water enough; then they furely pine, and lofe the benefit of their meat. The remedy for this is, to give them water freſh and frequently, otherwiſe it will bring them to have an over-heat in their liver, which will occaſion this diſtemper, which the farmers generally term the lungs; to cure which, pierce both ears of the hog, and put into each orifice a leaf and ſtalk, a little bruiſed, of the black hellebore.

Of the Gall in Swine.

This diſtemper never happens but for want of appetite, and where the ſtomach is too cold to digeſt, as ſome authors ſay. Generally, as far as our experience teaches us, it happens to thoſe ſwine which are confined in naſty pens, and are neglected and ſtarved in their food. The cure of this diſtemper is to give them the juice of colewort or cabbage leaves, with ſaffron mixed with honey and water about a pint.

This diſtemper ſhews itſelf by a ſwelling that appears under the jaw.

For the Pox in Swine.

This diſtemper is remarkable in ſuch ſwine as have wanted neceſſary ſubſiſtence, and more particularly in ſuch as have wanted water. Some have thought it to proceed from a venereal cauſe, whereby the blood has been corrupted. It appears in many ſores upon the body of the creature, and whatever boar or ſow happens to be infected with it, will never thrive, though you give him the beſt of meat. The cure is, to give them inwardly about two large ſpoonfuls of treacle, in water that has firſt been made indifferently

ſweet

ſweet with honey, about a pint at a time, anointing the ſores with flour of brimſtone well mixed with hog's lard: to which you may add a ſmall quantity of tobacco duſt. While you give the preparation of treacle inwardly, the ſwine thus infected ſhould be kept in the houſe, and quite free from the reſt of the herd, till they are cured.

Mr. M. T. of Surry, his Remedy for the Swelling under the Throat

This diſtemper appears ſomewhat like the ſwelling of the kernels, or what the ordinary farmers call the kernels in ſwine. The moſt immediate remedy is to open the ſwollen parts, when they are ripe for that purpoſe, with a fine penknife, or lancet, taking care that it is not in the leaſt ruſty; and there will iſſue from thence a great quantity of feted matter, of a yellow or greeniſh colour. Waſh then the part with freſh human urine, and dreſs the wound with hog's lard.

A Cure for the Bite of a Viper, or mad Dog, in Swine.

The ſigns of madneſs in hogs, which proceed from the bites of vipers, ſlow-worms, or mad-dogs, are nearly the ſame, viz. an hog, on this occaſion, will paw with his feet, foam at his mouth, and champ or gnaſh with his jaws, ſtart ſuddenly, and jump upon all four at intervals. Some of the country people have miſtaken this diſtemper for the fever in ſwine; others have miſtaken it for the ſtaggers: but in neither of theſe do the ſwine paw with their feet, the venemous bites alone giving them that direction. The moſt immediate

immediate cure or remedy for ſuch bitings, if you can judge of their diſaſter preſently after they are bit, is to waſh the wound with warm human urine, or warm vinegar; or, for want of either, with common water and ſalt, warmed, the quantity of ſalt one fortieth part to the water, and then ſearing or buring the wound with a red hot iron.

It is neceſſary, at the ſame time, to fetter the hog in the ear, with the common hellebore.

It is convenient, when ſwine have been thus bitten, to give them the following medicine:

Take of rue, the ſmaller centaury, box, St. John's wort, of each two handfuls; vervain, a handful; theſe herbs ſhould be boiled in four gallons of ſmall beer, being tied up in bunches.

When you imagine that this decoction is ſtrong enough, or has received the virtue of the herbs, paſs the liquor through a ſieve, or ſtrain it through a coarſe cloth; then add to it about a gallon of water, or as much as will make good the deficiency of the water boiled away; add to this about two pounds of flour of ſulphur, and about a pound of madder finely beaten, and as much of coriander-ſeeds not beat; of aniſeeds about three quarters of a pound, and fine oyſter ſhell powder well prepared, or, in lieu of that, the powder of crab claws, or lobſter claws, about ſix ounces. This medicine will be enough for five-and-twenty hogs.

Of the Tremor, or Shaking in Swine, its Cure; from C. G. Eſq. of Hertfordſhire.

Take hyſſop and mallows, in ſtalks, and leaves, about a handful of each; boil them in three pints of

1 The Barbs
2 Operation for the Anticor
3.4. Ring bones
5 Crown Scab
6 The Pincer
7 The middle tooth
8 Corner tooth
9 The Tusk
1 When the Leg trembles after hard labour
2 Mark of a Stumbler
3 Circled feet
4 Blisters on the lips

of milk till the virtue of the herbs has sufficiently got into it; then pass the liquor through a sieve, or strain it, to be free from the herbs; adding then of madder, two spoonfuls, and about an ounce of liquorice sliced, with as much anifeeds. Give it two mornings together.

Mr. Tyson of Warwickshire, his Remedy for the Staggers in a Hog.

This distemper is to be cured two ways, viz. either by a draught prepared of flour of sulphur and madder, ground or powdered, about an ounce of each boiled in new milk, and given at twice to the hog fasting in the morning, two days following, if you take the distemper in the beginning: or else, when it has already seized his head with violence, use the following preparation.

Take of the common house-leak, and rue, of each a like quantity; to which add bay salt, enough to make their juices very pungent when they are bruised together, which should be done in a stone or marble mortar, with a wooden pestle; when these are well stamped and mixed together, add a large spoonful of the strongest vinegar you can get, and put the mixture into the ears of the hog, stopping them both close with tow, wool, or cotton, so that it may remain in a day and night. This, if the hog is not far gone, will recover him: but if he is not quite well, the same must be repeated a second time; and as soon as the mixture is taken out of his ears, stop them with sheeps wool, or with cotton or tow that has been greased a little with oil

of almonds; for this will prevent his taking cold.

Of the Murrain, and Meaſles, in Swine; the Remedy, from a curious Gentleman of Northamptonſhire.

Although we have already mentioned this diſtemper, and its cure, give us leave yet to inſert another remedy, which has been highly commended.

Take of the flour of ſulphur, half an ounce, and as much madder, powdered or ground, as it comes over; liquorice ſliced, about a quarter of an ounce; and aniſeed, the ſame quantity; to this put a ſpoonful of wheat flour, and mix it in new milk, to give the hog in a morning faſting; repeat this medicine twice or thrice.

If a hog has eat any ill herbs, ſuch as henbane or hemlock; to cure the ſame, give him to drink the juice of cucumbers made warm, which will cauſe him to vomit, and ſo cleanſe his ſtomach that he will ſoon recover.

Sows with Pig.

Great care ſhould be taken of the ſows when they are with pig, and to ſhut them up in the ſty for fear of accidents; but you ſhould not put two together, becauſe they will lie upon one another, and ſo hurt themſelves; let them farrow in the ſty, otherwiſe they will often caſt their pigs, which is a great loſs to the keeper.

Gelding Pigs, and ſpaying Sows.

The boar pigs ought to be gelded when they are about ſix months old; for then they begin to wear ſtrong in heat, and will make the ſtronger hogs.

Sows

Sows ſhould not be ſpayed till they are three or four years old: to do which, cut them in the mid flank, two fingers broad, with a ſharp penknife, and take out the bag of birth and cut it off, and ſo ſtich up the wound again, and anoint it, and keep her in a warm ſty for two or three days; then let her out, and ſhe will ſoon grow fat.

Gelding of Hogs.

In the Spring, and after Michaelmas, are the two beſt ſeaſons to geld your hogs; to do which, cut a croſs ſlit in the middle of each ſtone, then pull them gently out, and anoint the wound with tar.

To feed a Hog for Lard.

Let him lie on thick planks, or a ſtone pavement; feed him with barley and peaſe, but no beans, and let him drink the tappings or waſhings of hogſheads; but for a change give him ſome ſodden barley, and in a ſhort time he will begin to glut; therefore, about once in ten days, give him a handful of crabs. Make him drunk now and then, and he will fatten the better. After a month's feeding, give him dough made of barley meal, for about five weeks, without any drink or other moiſture; by which time he will be fat enough for uſe.

A Bath for the Swine's Pox.

This is a diſtemper that often proves of very ill conſequence, becauſe one infects another; It generally proceeds from lice in their ſkin, or poverty; and they will never thrive while they are troubled with it. The cure for which is this:

Take yarrow, plantain, primroſe leaves, briar leaves, old oaken leaves, water betony, of each two handfuls; boil them in two gallons of running water till they are all tender, and then waſh your hogs therewith; and in twice or thrice uſing, it will dry them up.

Againſt Vomiting.

When you perceive your hog to caſt or vomit, you may be ſure his ſtomach is not well; and therefore give him ſome ſhavings of ivory mixed with a little dried beaten ſalt. Alſo beat his beans ſmall, and put them in the trough with his other meat, that he may feed thereon before he goes to the field.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS & RECEIPTS

FOR THE

Cure of moſt Common Diſtempers

INCIDENT TO

D O G S.

AS dogs are good ſervants, and faithful to their maſters, ſo moſt country gentlemen take great delight in them, and the dogs that are of ſervice in ſporting are generally taken great care of; but for want of knowing what remedies are proper for their diſtempers, many a good dog is loſt: for which reaſon, we have here laid down ſuch remedies as we have often given with great ſucceſs, for their immediate relief in moſt common diſtempers.

The dogs that are ſerviceable to the ſportſmen, are the land ſpanel, the water ſpanel, the ſetting-dog, the Spaniſh pointer, the otter-dog, the fox-hound, the beagle or tarrier, the blood hound or buck-hound, the grey-hound, and the lurcher.

The land ſpanel has a good noſe for finding out game, ſuch as hares, or for perching of pheaſants; he will hunt cloſe, and being brought up

young to fetch and carry, is good company for a ſhooter: your gun ſpaniels will always open as ſoon as they diſcover their game and ſpring them; ſo that they ought to be under command, and never range before the maſter out of gun-ſhot.

The water-ſpaniel, if he be of the right ſort, has rough hair, and will naturally take the water when he is a puppy; at nine months old you may teach him any thing neceſſary for his office; his buſineſs is chiefly to hunt for ducks, teal, widgeons, or wild-geeſe, in the fens, moors or lakes, at the time when the young are juſt beginning to fly; he muſt be learned to fetch and carry, and by that means will bring to you what you ſhoot; or will dive after the young water-fowl, and bring them up.

The ſetting dog is ſpotted with liver-colour and white; the uſe of him is to range the fields, and ſet partridges: he is of the ſpaniel kind, and of a middling ſize, has a very tender noſe, and will quarter a field in a little time; if he is of a right ſort, take him at nine months old, with a halter about his neck, with hobnails in it, and teach him to crouch down at a dead partridge, if you can get one; and eſpecially learn him to ſuffer a net to be drawn over him without ſtirring, which can only be done by giving the diſcipline of a hob-nailed collar, and making the experiment of drawing a net over him at the ſame time.

The Spaniſh pointer is eſteemed the incomparable, and even without teaching, will point naturally at a partridge; and as he is large, will range

range well, and ſtand high enough to appear above any high ſtubble; when he points, you may be ſure of birds within gun-ſhot.

The otter dog is very rough in his hair, which is commonly curled. They are of a large ſize, but leſs docile than the ſpaniels, though they ſeem to be of that ſort. Their delight is chiefly in water, and their uſe principally in deſtroying of otters, which devour all the fiſh they can meet with.

The fox-hound is one of the largeſt kind of hounds; he ſhould particularly be ſtrong in his loins, and light in his cheſt; for his buſineſs is to run hard after his game, and to hunt the fox. A gentleman ſhould not have leſs than twenty couple of dogs in a pack, for many of them will tire in a long chaſe; in ſome chaſes perhaps not three couple will be in at the death of the fox. Some of theſe will hunt the hare; but it is beſt to keep the pack to one buſineſs.

The beagle or tarrier, is ſmaller than the fox-hound, and twenty couple make a good pack. Enter theſe when they are about a year old. When theſe hunt at firſt, you may bring them under command by the ſmack of a whip.

The blood-hound, or buck-hound, is large and deep mouthed. This kind of dog will hunt dry-foot, and when they have once ſingled out a deer, their noſe is ſo fine that they never leave him till he is dead.

The grey hound is a long fine ſhaped dog, made to run, and has but little ſcent. A leaſh of grey-hounds is enough for any gentleman that will ob-

ſerve the laws of the game; one large one to turn the hare, and the two others low; and to bear well ſo that they may eaſily take up the hare.

The ſmooth ſkinned ſort will take a gate or ſtile, or run well in an open country; but the rough haired ones are much the beſt for incloſed lands, becauſe they will take any hedge, where they have ſtrength enough to break through.

Let your grey-hound bitch be full three quarters, and your dog a year old, before you enter him, for fear of a ſtrain: the bitches are always more eager after their game than the dogs.

The lurcher is a ſmall ſort of greyhound, for courſing of rabbits chiefly; he will ſometimes take up a hare, but makes beſt ſport with a rabbit.

Theſe are the ſorts of dogs that are uſeful; and conſidering the ſervice and pleaſure they are of to mankind, and the value of ſome of them, we ſee no reaſon why their health ſhould not be regarded.

RECEIPTS.

To Cure a Dog when he has been bit by a mad Dog, or a Viper; an approved Remedy.

When a dog has been bit, then, as ſoon as can be, waſh the wounded parts with hot vinegar, changing the vinegar two or three times, and cut or ſhave off the hair; then immediately light a piece

piece of tinder, and lay it red hot upon each wound, till the dog is thoroughly ſenſible of burning; then waſh the wound every day with ſtale urine, and keep your dog muzzled, and it will certainly cure him.

If your dog is bit by a viper, waſh the part clean with hot vinegar, or urine, and ſhave the place where the wound was, or cut the hair cloſe, and then anoint it with oil of vipers once a day, for ſix or ſeven days; but muzzle him all the time, unleſs at the times that he ſhould eat or drink, and then keep him from licking; and the ſame methods ſhould be uſed with him as directed for the bite of a mad dog.

A dog that is bit by a ſlow worm, or blind-worm, is in as much danger as if he had been bit by a viper.

To Cure a Dog of the Mange.

Give him flour of brimſtone and freſh butter, and waſh him with a liquor made of human urine, a gallon, boiled half an hour, with a pound of tobacco-ſtalks boiled in it; the butter and brimſtone muſt be given every morning faſting, and the outward application immediately after; but you muſt muzzle your dog, or by his licking himſelf, he will die.

To harden the Feet of a Greyhound not uſed to travel, or the Feet of a Setter or Pointer which has ranged too much.

Waſh their feet with warm alum water, taking care that the ſand is out; and an hour afterwards waſh them with warm beer and butter.

To cure Dogs wounded by ſtaking themſelves, or to ſtop a violent Effuſion of Blood.

If any of theſe dogs ſhould happen to ſtake themſelves by bruſhing through hedges, then cut off all the hair about the wounds, and waſh them with warm vinegar.

If a dog receive a bruiſe in any joint, to cure him, cut off the hair about the place, and rub the part gently with the following mixture, viz. two ounces of oil of ſpike, and two ounces of oil of ſwallows, mixed; but muzzle him when you lay it on.

To Cure a freſh Wound in a Dog.

If your dog happens to be ſtaked, or wounded any other way than where the wound is (and no large blood veſſel broken) immediately apply ſome oil of turpentine; but ſecure the dog's mouth that he does not bite you; for the turpentine will occaſion a violent ſmart for about a minute; but then you may be aſſured it will work a perfect cure.

Where any wound is, the hair muſt be cut cloſe to the ſkin, or elſe it will fret the wound, and make it mortify.

If their be any deep holes in the wound, then take ſome freſh butter and burn it in a pan, and while it is hot, make a tent with ſome ſcraped lint; and when it is dipped in the warm butter, put the tent into the hole of the wound, and change the tents every morning; by this means the wounds will ſoon heal; and when you change them, waſh the wounds with milk.

But when you uſe tents to your dogs, you muſt

ſwathe them with broad ſlips of linen, ſo that they may not get at their wounds; for they will elſe endeavour to remove them from their places.

To cure a Dog of Convulſions.

He will firſt ſtagger, and then fall and flutter with his legs, and his tongue hang out of his mouth; and then you muſt dip his noſe and tongue immediately into cold waters and he will preſently recover; but it is likely he may have a ſecond fit ſoon after; then give him as much water as he will drink, and he will be well: this will ſave the trouble of bleeding him in the tail.

A Purge for a Dog if you imagine he hath been poiſoned.

Take oil of Engliſh pitch, one large ſpoonful for a large dog, or in proportion for a leſſer; give it him in the morning, and it will carry off the malignity the ſame day.

To cure a Megrim in a Dog.

When you find a dog to ſtagger as he walks, take him and open a vein under his tail, and he will preſently recover.

To cure Films growing over the Eyes of Dogs.

When you perceive any film growing over your dog's eyes, prepare the following water to waſh them with twice a-day:

Take the quantity of a large pea of white vitriol, and put it in about half a pint of ſpring water, and when it has ſtood a day, take a fine piece of linen cloth, and dip it in the ſaid liquor, ſqueezing it a little, and then paſs it over the dog's eyes gently five or ſix times; and after about a minute is paſſed, then with a little ſpring

water wash his eyes again, and dry them: if you find the dog's eye smart, do this twice a-day.

There is a necessity for dogs always to have water at their command; for they are of a hot nature, and would frequently drink if they had opportunity.

Mr. Figg's Medicine, by which he was several times cured of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take a pound of salt, put it into a quart of spring water, wash, bathe, and squeeze the wound for an hour; then bind a little salt upon the wound, and keep it on for twelve hours: be sure, as soon as the wound is given, to make use of the above medicine.

Another Receipt to cure the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take the roots of flower de luce, one handful, bruise and stamp them small, and put them into milk, and give it the dog: a great many dogs, and keepers of dogs, who have been bit by mad dogs, have been cured by this receipt.

The keepers of dogs take the flower de luce root, and boil it in milk, and then strain it and drink the milk.

To kill Ticks, Lice or Flees in Dogs.

Take beaten cummin, with as much hellebore, and mix them together with water, and wash your dogs with it: or with the juice of cucumbers, if the above cannot be had; and anoint them all over with the lees of old dregs of oil olive.

Another.

Wash him with water wherein lime has been slacked, and some wormwood and carduos boiled with

with it, and anoint him with goose-greese and soap.

For the Worm under the Tongue.

In hot weather this sometimes causes madness in dogs; and therefore look under his tongue and you will see something white, which draw out with a sharp bodkin, and anoint the wound with alum and honey.

For sore Ears.

If the ears of a dog be only scabby, anoint them with oil of bitter almonds, and it will soon heal them; but if they be sore within, then mix with the above, tar and hog's grease, and it will make a perfect cure.

N. B. *A grey hound bitch goes six weeks with welp, and her welps are twelve days blind; but all other bitches go twelve weeks with welp, and their welps are only seven days blind.*

A short Account of MOLES; *with different Methods to be used for destroying them.*

A Mole is a creature that is so hurtful to the ground, that he does, if not soon destroyed, spoil many a meadow or other ground, by casting up the hills: he also does so much damage to corn lands by casting up the earth, that he not only prevents its taking root, but also tears up the roots of the corn to make his nest with in the spring time: and as many country people do

not underſtand the right methods of deſtroying them, we have here laid down ſeveral which have not only been practiſed by us with great ſucceſs, but likewiſe experienced and well approved of by many others.

To take Moles after the Plough.

You muſt have a carriage, with a large veſſel of water thereon, always to follow the plough, and where you ſee that the plough has opened any mole holes newly caſt up, pour in a pailful of water, and if they cannot get away, you will ſee them immediately come out, when you may eaſily deſtroy them. If this does not ſucceed, then you muſt have recourſe to your trenches.

The Way to make Trenches for the Catching of Moles, and for deſtroying them therein.

When you ſee any mole hath newly caſt up, make a trench ſix inches broad, and as long as you ſee good; open the earth on both ſides, caſting it up as deep as he hath gone; then make it fine, and put it in again, treading it down in the trench with your foot, but not too hard, leſt he ſhould forſake it. Thus you may make as many trenches as you will in any ground, from a foot to four feet long. Which done you muſt watch their hours of going abroad and returning home, which is early in the morning in dry or hot weather: but in moiſt weather, or after a rain, they will go abroad and return twice a-day, before and after noon. When you perceive any in your trench (which you may know by ſticking ſmall twigs a little way in, for the working of the moles will throw them out) then come ſoftly

ſoftly to the lee ſide, and chop down your mole-ſpade croſs behind, thruſting the earth down with your foot behind your ſpade, then take out your mole-ſpade and caſt her out, for ſhe will often lie ſtill when ſhe thinks ſhe cannot get away; when you have done, tread your trench gently down again, and you may by this means take many in the ſame trench.

To take Moles that run ſhallow in the ground.

A mole runs ſhallow generally in the ſpring, that is in April or May, early in the morning, and for the moſt part in trenches or cart ruts; you muſt be very diligent in watching her, and when you perceive where ſhe runs, let her come forward in the trench; then go ſoftly to the place where ſhe is, but not on the wind ſide, and ſtamp the ground hard down with your foot, thruſting in your mole-ſpade to prevent her going back; which done, you may eaſily throw her out and deſtroy her.

The Way to take Moles in pots ſet in the Earth.

You ſhould ſet your pots in the traces you have lately obſerved moles to go in, and ſo placed, that the tops of the pots may be even with the ground in the trench, covering the pots about half over; then put a live mole into each pot; for in the gendering time, which is generally in the ſpring, the bucks will run after the does, and thoſe in the pots will cry, and the others will wind and hear them, and follow them even into the pots; and as they cannot get out again, they will there cry and fight till they have almoſt killed one another.

How to find out the Nests of Moles.

They breed but once a year, that is in the spring: therefore from March view your ground to find out any new cast hills, at the middle whereof, pretty low, they make their nest, not unlike to that of a field mouse; so that you must observe, that about St. Mark's day you may possibly take all their young in their nests; and by watching the trench, you will catch the dams coming to seek their young.

To drive Moles from Place to Place.

When you perceive any holes that are newly cast, open the same, and put therein stamped garlic wrapped up in linen clouts, of the bigness of a walnut, placing each so that both ends be open; then cover the holes again, and the strong smell thereof will cause the moles to go from those places. Some advise tar, some laurel, some coleworts or elder stampt, some galbanum fumed in their holes, which will cause them to fly: so that when you see them work in other grounds, always fume the same, and it will certainly drive them away.

Of Traps.

You may buy any sort of mole-traps in most market towns in England, and if they be set by a good hand in the trenches or hills they are seen to run in, they will take many as they come or go at all times.

Thus you may destroy them in all grounds, if you will take pains.

Of

Of Curs.

A good way to deſtroy moles in your grounds, is to bring up a young cur to go along with you when you go a catching them; when you take one, rub it gently and ſoftly about his noſe, bob it to and fro at his mouth, and then lay it down and let him mouth it himſelf; thus by playing with him, and letting him play with the mole, and a little conſtant practice, he will come to find them out and kill them himſelf; and when he grows up and gets a thorough ſcent of them, he will find out and deſtroy three to your one.

Dr. Mead's Powder and Method, which is a certain Remedy for the Cure of the Bite of a mad Dog.

LET the patient be blooded at the arm nine or ten ounces.

Take of the herb called in Latin, lichen cinereus terreſtris; in Engliſh, aſh-coloured ground liver-wort, cleaned, dried, and powdered, half an ounce; of black pepper, powdered, two drams. Mix theſe well together, and divide the powder into four doſes, one of which muſt be taken every morning faſting, for four mornings ſucceſſively, in half a pint of cow's milk, warm; after theſe four doſes are taken, the patient muſt go into the cold bath, or a cold ſpring or river, every morning faſting, for a month; he muſt be dipt all over, but not ſtay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold: after this he muſt go in three times a week for a fortnight longer.

The

The Lichen is a very common herb, and grows generally in ſandy and barren ſoils all over England. The right time to gather it is in the months of October and November.

An eaſy and approved Remedy for the Rheumatiſm.

TAKE five ounces of ſtone brimſtone, reduce it to a fine powder: divide it into fourteen equal parts, take one part every morning in ſpring water. Continue it as you find proper.

To make Black Balls for Boots.

TAKE ſix ounces of bees wax, two ounces of virgin's wax, one ounce of hard tallow, and one barrel of lamp-black, well mixed and boiled together in an earthen pot glazed. When you take it off the fire, take an ounce of plumb gum beaten very ſmall, which pour in gradually, ſtirring it continually till it is quite cold and incorporated, then preſerve it for uſe.

To keep Arms from Ruſt.

TAKE one ounce of camphire, to two pounds of hog's lard; diſſolve them together, and take off the ſcum, mix as much black lead as will bring them to an iron colour; rub your arms over with this, and let it lie on twenty four hours; then clean them as well as poſſible with a linen cloth, and they will keep without the leaſt ruſt for ſix months.

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